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VOL. XCIX—No. 62

The Daily Colonist.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1908

FURNACE COAL
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EIGHTEEN PAGES



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Now is the time to purchase those delightful little accessories that refined women love to gather about them. Just now these articles may be secured at a minimum of cost. For this week we are offering

25 per cent discount on Handsome Cut Glass and Sterling Silver Perfume and Smelling Salt Bottles and Atomizers

The latter are genuine Cut Glass or pretty fancy colored glass; all very charming and desirable at these exceptionally low prices.

Pleased to have you see them whether you desire to have one or not.

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Diamond Merchants and Silversmiths.

Government St., - Victoria, B. C.

SHOT DOWN BY A HOLD-UP MAN

Street Railway Employee Receives Probably Fatal Wound

GORGE HOTEL IS ROBBED

Richard Dancy Receives His Injuries in Attempt to Prevent the Burglary

Attempted murder, a daring holdup and robbery at the Gorge hotel last night constituted a series of crimes which for boldness and celerity are without parallel in the history of the city. Today Richard Dancy, for the past eight years a motorman employed by the British Columbia Electric company, is lying at death's door at St. Joseph's hospital, his right jaw shattered by the bullet from the revolver of one of the holdup men, and the police are scouring the country after two bandits who so quickly and murderously robbed the till at the hotel of its contents, about \$19.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening Mrs. Marshall, the owner of the hotel, was sitting beside the stove in the barroom of the roadhouse, talking with Mr. Dancy, who was engaged in placing a record in a gramophone. There were no others in the bar at the time, and there had been no visitors for some time previous. Without any warning the entrance was opened and two masked men, each carrying a revolver in his hand, entered. Each of the newcomers wore a white cloth across his face, completely hiding the features, only the eyes being visible through the holes cut in the masks.

Without a word, the taller of the men approached Mrs. Marshall, waving his revolver in a manner which she took to indicate that he wished her to go towards the bar. At first Mrs. Marshall was inclined to treat the matter as a joke, but as she saw the revolver levelled towards her, and realized that the pair were strangers, she gave a scream, crying out: "Oh, Dick."

Did Not See Dancy.

Dancy, in order to fix the gramophone, had gone into a small alcove at the right side of the bar entrance, and apparently the robbers failed to see him as they entered. As Mrs. Marshall cried out, the man covering her with his revolver half turned, just in time to see Dancy jump towards him. The report of the revolver was followed by Dancy's collapse to the bar-room floor, shot in the jaw, his head coming in contact with the stove with great force. As he lay stunned, the other robber, who had in the meantime been making towards the back of the bar, quickly pushed Mrs. Marshall towards the till, and forcing her to open it, dumped the pile of small change upon the bar, scraped up as much of it as he could, and then both decamped by way of the barroom door and disappeared into the darkness.

The whole incident from the first entry of the robbers to their departure, barely took two minutes, and so quickly was it done that Mrs. Marshall had not the slightest opportunity of gaining a description of the pair other than that they were tall and slim, and wore dark cloth caps and dark clothes and white masks.

Get Clear Away.

Hastening to the side of Dancy, Mrs. Marshall attempted to revive him, but without success, and after removing his collar she desisted and, rushing to the telephone, called up the Victoria Gardens. Soon an automobile containing several men who had been at the Gardens arrived, the city police were telephoned for, and by them Sergeant Murray of the provincial force was summoned. The ambulance was also summoned, and Dancy, still unconscious, was brought into the city to St. Joseph's hospital. By the time the police arrived it was nearly an hour after the hold-up and shooting, and in that time the robbers had an easy opportunity of making their escape. Besides Mrs. Marshall, there was no

ENLARGEMENT OF COMMISSION

Notice of Resolution to Add Three Members to the Railway Board

QUESTION RE JAPANESE

Discrimination in Regard to Grants to South African Veterans

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—On the opening of the house today Mr. Graham gave notice that on Thursday he would move the following resolution:

"That it is expedient to amend the Railway Act as respects the constitution of the board of railway commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of an assistant chief commissioner at a salary of \$9,000 per annum, and of two assistant commissioners at a salary of \$8,000 per annum each."

Mr. Bennett gave notice of motion that he would move that the resolution be amended by a provision that anyone being a member of parliament or a senator shall, on that account, be disqualified for membership on the board.

Mr. Monk asked how the two Japanese, concerning whom a test case was made in British Columbia, came into the country, in view of the recent order in council preventing such immigration. Also, having come into the country, how it was they were not deported.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that Mr. Monk had better make a motion on the subject.

A lengthy discussion was started in committee on the resolution moved by Mr. Oliver, granting land to South African veterans, who, at the time of enlistment, were domiciled in Alberta, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan or the Yukon.

Mr. Bergeron complained that the resolution discriminated against the men who had gone from Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated there was no discrimination, as the other provinces had granted lands to their volunteers. If they were included in the present resolution, a double bounty would be granted.

Dr. McIntyre defended the grants, but Mr. Hughes, the Liberal member for King's, P. E. I., thought all the volunteers should be included.

Mr. Borden urged that all the provinces should be placed on an equality.

The precedent was a bad one. Sir Wilfrid Laurier argued that the grants were being made to the men from the provinces in question because the government owned the lands there.

Mr. Borden retorted that the recognition of the volunteers was a federal and not a provincial matter.

The resolution was finally adopted. The Georgian Bay canal bill was discussed during the hour devoted to private bills, no progress being made.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIGHT

Government Foes With Promises—Candidates Named in All Counties

St. John, N. B., Feb. 25.—In a manifesto of four thousand words issued to the electors of New Brunswick today, Premier Robinson promises a pension system and larger salaries for school teachers, a royal commission to deal with the prices of school books, and a policy of general colonization. Nominations took place today and there will be elections in every county.

Winnipeg Tax Collector

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—The board of control today passed a resolution recommending that R. D. Vaughn, a prominent real estate man, be appointed city tax collector.

RAILWAY PRESIDENT OFFERS OBJECTION

Says the Abuse of Roads and Management Has Had a Bad Effect

New York, Feb. 25.—The underlying cause of all the "general indiscriminate abuse of the railways and their management" and of "the paralytic stroke which they have suffered," was attributed by W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, today to the alleged plans of the great political parties to make the sins of the railways the political issue of the coming campaign.

This statement was made in Mr. Truesdale's office to the stockholders of the road. He began by saying that the outlook for 1908 as respects railway earnings is anything but encouraging. Opinion as to the causes of existing conditions differed widely, he said, but "there has been engendered a very deep and widespread distrust of the management and financial standing and soundness of all the railways of the country."

Continuing, he said: "The political parties of the country, in planning their forthcoming campaign, make the sins of the railroads and their management and drastic correction of the same their leading issues, and herein may be found the real underlying cause of all the general indiscriminate abuse of the railways and their management and the paralytic stroke which they

and all those connected with them have suffered. With great foresight and shrewdness, those who have planned and are responsible for this political programme have alienated from the railways the chief political influence that they might and should have every reason to expect would be exercised to protect them against a campaign of this kind that of their own employees. This has been accomplished by the passage of certain laws governing the hours of service, wages and conditions of employment generally, and other far-reaching laws have been promised and are now pending."

After declaring that sweeping denunciations of the managing authorities have weakened their authority over their employees, Mr. Truesdale added: "No greater blow has been dealt the railway interests of the country, none that will reach more on the public at large, than the legislation that has been enacted and other legislation that is proposed and pending, the effect of which is to take from those in charge of the management of the railways the reasonable and proper control of these properties, including especially the army of employees engaged in their service in various capacities. The tendency, furthermore, to place the control of the railways and their operations down to the minutest detail in the hands of public officers, boards or commissions, all of which are subject to political influences to a greater or less degree, is by no means hopeful of reassuring as respects the future value or efficiency of the transportation facilities and the country."

Mr. Truesdale was re-elected president of the company and Wm. Fahnestock was chosen a director to succeed the late Samuel Sloan.

The report of the company for the year ended December 31st shows gross earnings of \$37,264,473, an increase over the previous year of \$4,301,593; operating expenses of \$21,539,739, an increase of \$16,724,734, an increase of \$1,661,296. The surplus for the year after payment of interest, renewals, betterments and dividends, amounting to 20 per cent, was \$4,849,227, an increase of \$4,262,255.

Earl Grey's Competitions

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—Earl Grey's musical and dramatic competitions opened at the Russell theatre last night before a brilliant audience, which promises well for the week. The Ottawa Garrison Dramatic club and the Ottawa Chorister society are the first participants.

Dominion Rifle Association

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The financial report of the Dominion Rifle association shows the total receipts of \$27,156 and expenditures of \$26,136, leaving a balance of \$1,020. The association now has a surplus of \$6,471.73. The expenditure includes the expenses of holding the Palma trophy match which amounted to \$1,263.22. The expense of the Bisley team was \$6,025.24.

Winnipeg to Borrow More

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—Mayor Ashdown is in favor of issuing stock or debentures to raise \$1,000,000 for expenditure on works for 1908. Members of the council suggest \$1,500,000 for improvements, and there is likely to be a compromise at \$1,250,000. Whatever amount is decided upon, stock or debentures to cover it will be placed on the market early in March with the rest of the city's securities.

REFEREE'S DECISION RE YORK LOAN CO.

Shareholders Outside to Receive Same Percentage as in Ontario

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The official referee decided that the fifty thousand people in Canada outside of Ontario interested in the York County Savings and Loan company will be able to recover from the concern's assets only that percentage of their investments which the general body of Ontario shareholders will receive. Priority of claim for shareholders in Nova Scotia was not allowed, but the decision will probably be appealed. The ground taken by Nova Scotia shareholders was that the company had no legal right to solicit subscriptions outside of Ontario.

USE MODERN METHODS

Home Missionary Campaign in States To Be Aided by Advertising Scheme

New York, Feb. 25.—Modern advertising methods for the furtherance of up-to-date missionary effort throughout the United States will be employed by the National Presbyterian board of home missions, according to an announcement made today. In connection with this general plan, a one-day whirligig publicity campaign will be conducted in about fifteen cities, beginning on Monday, March 16.

Among the speakers who will participate in the campaign are the Rev. Wm. Henry Roberts, D. D., moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly; Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., secretary of the board of home missions; Rev. John Dixon, D. D., and J. Earnest McFee, associate secretaries; Rev. Chas. Steele, superintendent of the department of church and labor; Rev. Thos. Clinton Moffett, specialist on United States Indian problems and others.

These will be assisted by prominent local men. The discussions will deal with the social, the economical, the religious, and the general national problems confronting the church in the States.

Nelson Property Stolen

Nelson, Feb. 25.—The city council will take evidence on oath as to what has become of a lot of city electrical supplies and machinery that has mysteriously disappeared.

TRAINS PASSING UNDER HUDSON

Formal Opening of Tunnel Connecting New York and Hoboken

MANY PROMINENT GUESTS

Remaining Sections of Under-ground System Soon to Be Ready

New York, Feb. 25.—Facing 800 distinguished guests, including Governor Charles E. Hughes, Mayor John F. Port and other officials, an official train of eight engines, marking the formal opening of the \$60,000,000 tunnel and subterranean system linking New York and New Jersey rolled out of the Manhattan terminal at twenty minutes to four o'clock this afternoon and a few minutes after President Roosevelt issued the "White House" flash from the station.

Amid cheers from a throng assembled on the platform at the station at Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue, the train rushed away on its journey underground with the Hudson to the Hoboken station.

Ten thousand persons witnessed the starting at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. G. McAdee, president of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company, sent the following message over a special wire to the White House: "The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company, president Roosevelt, president of the United States. The first official train of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad company awaits your signal to start."

Six minutes later the signal to start was received. Chief Motorman Winkley had set his mechanism and letting the electric current flow into the controller, touched up the lever. Slowly at first, but gradually gaining momentum, the train waded the perilous load of personages and piled up the business and life of the State, swept down the inland mile to Christopher, where the plunge beneath the mighty Hudson was made. As the train passed under the red, white and blue lighted signal, marking the dividing line between New York and New Jersey, the two governors arose and clasped hands, while the railway officials who, with the state executives, occupied the first car, shouted mutual congratulations. On the crowded train was but one woman, Miss Grace Bigelow, who accompanied her father, John Bigelow, the publicist and former ambassador to Great Britain. In spite of his 89 years, Mr. Bigelow appeared to hugely enjoy the occasion. He had a seat beside Miss Bigelow, but many others were less fortunate. Men of millions, and traction power tests themselves sprung from the seats as the train dipped deep at the bend of the river. Among the number were E. H. Harriman, who clung garishly to a strap, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who kept a firm grasp on a door at dignified legislators and city officials, without number, bumped against each other and appeared to enjoy it.

The trip to Hoboken was made in ten minutes and 30 seconds, slower by three or four minutes than the schedule time planned for the regular service.

The inauguration of the system was made a holiday in Hoboken where stores and industrial plants had closed to allow employees to attend the opening exercises, while trains from all parts of New Jersey brought excursionists.

Prayer was offered by Missionary Charles J. Kelly, pastor of the Lady of Grace, Roman Catholic church, Hoboken. Then Walter G. Oakes, president of the Hudson company, gave the contractors, turned the property over to the operating company with a brief speech, to which William J. McAdee, in accepting the tunnel, gave the name of the operating company resigned. Promptly at midnight a train left the Nineteenth street station, and at the same moment another left the Hoboken end. The use of the new system by the public began.

The tunnel opened today is the first step in the development of a direct under-river transportation. Near the end of the summer, the remaining sections of the Hudson and Manhattan railway, comprising in all about eighteen miles of tunnels and viaducts, will be finished and in operation. Then passengers from any part of the country may be landed at almost any point in the greater city without the trouble of relaying, and without having to come in contact with great street traffic, for the new tunnel system will connect with the other transportation lines on both the New York and the New Jersey sides of the river.

P. E. I. Dairy Industry

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 25.—Recovery in the dairy industry, which has suffered some of late, has been the leading statement of the report submitted by Secretary Anderson at the annual meeting of the provincial dairy association today. The total of cheese last year was \$277,704, an increase of \$17,000 over the previous year. Butter sales were \$89,000, a decrease of \$10,000.

Mr. Bryce's Address

Montreal, Feb. 25.—Mr. Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, addressed a gathering of four hundred members of the Canadian Club here tonight, taking as his text, "The duties of citizenship." Those who expected that he might make some reference to his recent mission to Ottawa were disappointed. The only allusion to his Ottawa visit was when he spoke of the United States and Canada dwelling alongside one another and working for a common aim, the good of humanity. Necessarily, he said, would arise between them, and he had not the slightest doubt but that they would always be satisfied and adjusted.

DELICATESSEN

Roast Beef, per lb. 50c
Roast Veal, per lb. 50c
Roast Pork, per lb. 50c
Roast Chicken, per lb. 50c
Veal Loaf, per lb. 50c
Boiled Ham, per lb. 40c
Beef Tongue, per lb. 60c
Jellied Lamb's Tongues and Ham, per lb. 60c
Head Cheese, per lb. 25c
Corn Beef, per lb. 25c
Pork Pies, two for 25c
Veal and Ham Pies, two for 25c
Chicken Pies, two for 25c
Steak and Kidney Pies, 2 for 25c

Sausage Rolls, per doz. 30c
Croquettes, per doz. 30c
Pure Pork Sausage, per lb. 20c
Ham Sausage, per lb. 20c
Bologna, per lb. 15c
Frankfurter Sausage, per lb. 20c
Italian Salsami, per lb. 40c
Summer Sausage, per lb. 40c
Potato Salad, per lb. 20c
Saratoga Chips, per lb. 35c
Sweet Pickles, per pint 25c
Olives, per pint 30c
Gherkins, per doz. 30c
Mixed Pickles, per pint 25c

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Most styles \$5.50 and \$6.00
Oxfords and High Cuts, Tans and Blacks. A fine new display.

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Your Shoes will be right if you get them here.



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We carry a full stock of "the good Rhine Wines," both pints and quarts. The following is a partial list:—

Laubenheim	Liebfraumilch Vintage, 1897
Nierstein	Sparkling Moselle
Steinwein	Rudesheim Vintage, 1900
Zeltinger	Berncastler Doctor
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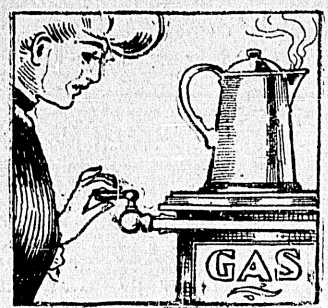
Sparkling Hock

PITHER & LEISER

Corner Fort and Wharf Streets.

NEWS SUMMARY

- 1—Richard Dancy shot by robber at Gorge hotel. Dominion parliament. New York tunnel opening.
- 2—Full court's judgment discussed in the legislature.
- 3—Annual report of the city engineer.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Hotel arrivals.
- 6—Esquimalt residents petition attorney-general for protection. General local news.
- 7—Full court's judgment regarding Natal act. The full court will deliver judgments today. Free text books in schools of British Columbia. General local news.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Marine.
- 11—Annual report of the provincial health department. City's Waterworks bill before committee.
- 12—Real estate advertisements.
- 13—Real estate advertisements.
- 14—News of the mainland.
- 15—Financial and commercial.
- 16—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
- 17—Proceedings in the legislature.
- 18—David Spencer Limited's ad.



While Coffee Boils—Steak Broils

The lower oven in a gas range is a wonder worker for roasts and broils. Juices of the meat are retained—both sides of a steak are broiled in four minutes at a trifling expense. With coal, half the juice is lost, the cost is one-third more and the inconvenience, dirt and worry can never be figured.

We have some exceptional values just now in our Showroom in new Gas Ranges.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LTD
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SELECT PURE SEED

When planting your Flower or Vegetable Garden you want the best seeds procurable—the kind that await your selection here:

D. M. Ferry & Co's Seeds, The Steele, Briggs' Seeds

Every kind you need in my large stock. Also the best spray on the market for your trees.

WINTER TREE SPRAY

Pendray's No. 1, in tins, each35c, 60c and \$1.00

PINEAPPLE PER TIN TEN CENTS

See display in north west window.

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HEALTH, BEAUTY and CONTENTMENT in Every Package

No matter what you are feeding and regardless of the number of eggs you are getting at the present time, if Lee's Egg Maker is added to the daily ration—made a portion of it—the increased egg yield resulting therefrom will more than pay the cost of the Egg Maker, cost of extra labor required, and 100 per cent profit on said labor.

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The Brackman-Ker Milling Company, Limited
Cor. Pandora and Broad Streets Phones 157 and 120.

The Night of the Empress Ball a number of our patrons were disappointed

The Union Club Ball

will be held on Friday evening, February 28th. If you wish a carriage please

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The Victoria Transfer Company

"Caledonian Liqueur"

Pure Scotch Whiskey

Mild, Delicate, Exquisite in Flavor

"Caledonian" "Caledonian"

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WARM DEBATE IN LEGISLATURE

Wording of Judgment Arouses Ire of Government and the Socialists

LIBERALS DEFEND JUDGES

Read a Reflection Upon Attorney-General Alone Into the Words

The references of the judges of the Full court to the legislature in their judgment upon the appeal from the Justice of the Peace ruling on the Natal bill were brought up in the house yesterday by J. H. Hawthornthwaite upon a question of privilege.

The debate which arose waxed warm and was the most spirited of any this session.

Hon. W. J. Bowser made a statement in connection with the matter and the leader of the Liberal opposition affirmed that what he termed the "farce" had been "concocted" by the first minister, the attorney-general and J. H. Hawthornthwaite. This elicited from Mr. Hawthornthwaite a prompt denial. He stated, in fact, that the statement was "deliberately untrue." Upon a point of order being taken he refused to withdraw the offensive words and there the matter rested.

In the course of his remarks Hon. W. J. Bowser announced that he had secured leave from the Full court to appeal their decision to the privy council, and that the matter would be taken to that tribunal for final reference.

I wish to move the adjournment of the house in order that I may have an opportunity for discussing a matter of grave public importance, said Mr. Hawthornthwaite, the member for Nanaimo, in the house shortly after 5.30 o'clock; and he thereupon sent up to the speaker for his consideration and decision a certain statement in writing which was not read in the house.

After some reflection, Hon. Mr. Eberts said: I am of opinion that this is not a matter of such pressing importance that the usual notice should not be given with reference to it.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—Will you kindly state your reason, Mr. Speaker, for this decision in order that I may appeal to the house against it? Hon. Mr. Eberts—With all due deference to the hon. member, I will stand by the decision which I have just given. The matter it treats of is not of sufficient, nor of such urgent importance that notice should not be given of it in the usual way.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—It concerns a matter in my opinion of great public importance, and a subject which should be discussed at the very earliest possible moment; on the ground that it is a reflection on the honesty of the members of this house, and not of one member only, or of a few members but of all the members.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I would like to know the substance of the proposition, for the hon. gentleman has just made a very serious statement. (Hear, hear.) And I think that this house has the right to know the particulars of this statement. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver—My recollection of the usage is that it is for the house to decide the question of urgency after the member has stated his case.

Hon. Mr. Eberts observed that in the imperial house such a matter could be brought up if it was supported by 40 members; and here by nine members.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—I ask nine members of the house to rise in support of my request.

Premier Favors Hearing.

Hon. Mr. McBride—With respect to the statement of the hon. member for Nanaimo that he wishes to discuss a matter which concerns reflections upon this assembly, I do not feel, as leader of the house, that I can let this statement go by unnoticed, and if there is anything behind it no time should be lost in giving the matter full discussion. (Hear, hear.)

I now ask that the hon. gentleman be given an opportunity for explaining the statement which he has just made, for I think that he is quite within his right in claiming this privilege. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts: To a certain extent I am perfectly in accord with that opinion, for nothing stands in the way of the hon. gentleman's asking the adjournment of the house, and referring to any reflections which may have been made with respect to the honesty of the members of the house.

Hon. Mr. McBride: I think that the hon. gentleman is entitled in the circumstances to go further and make a complete statement in face of what he has just said.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: I ask Mr. Speaker, that the statement which I have placed in your hands be read to the house.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Resolution—The house having voted "aye" on the question being put, Hon. Mr. Eberts read this paper, which ran as follows:

"This house views with regret and alarm the tone of the decision given by the justices of the supreme court in the recent cases under the Natal act, and further, emphatically condemns the growing tendency of certain members of the judiciary to use their positions and influence in an attempt to bolster up the fortunes of any political party," and added: "And I have decided that this is not a matter of serious urgency, but if there is a question of privilege the hon. gentleman is free to address the house."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: Some hon. members seem inclined to treat this matter as a joke, but I am satisfied that the people of this country will not do so.

As Question of Privilege

Hon. Mr. McBride: I think that the hon. gentleman by way of privilege has ample means whereby he can make his explanation. I would suggest that he withdraw his proposition and take it up purely as a matter of privilege.

Being permitted by the house to withdraw his motion, Mr. Hawthornthwaite said: I wish to call the attention of the house to some of the

expressions which were used in the judgment which has been given by justices of the supreme court on the legality of the Natal act. Mr. Justice Clement, having stated that there "no doubt honest differences of opinion may exist," goes on to comment on the conduct of members of this house in a most unfavorable way, giving practically expression to the opinion that our views on these matters are dishonest and biased.

Now, sir, I, as a member of this legislature, resent, and in the strongest possible manner, that statement, coming as it does from a member of the bench. (Hear, hear.) A judge possesses neither the right nor the power to use such language over his position in no way authorizes him to make reflections upon any members of this house in consequence of the enactment of any legislation whatever. (Hear, hear.) He, sir, is simply a servant of the public, who is paid by the people of this province and the Dominion to construe and pass judgment on the laws which are passed in this as well as in the Dominion house. (Hear, hear.) But he has no manner of right, sir, nor does it come within his prerogative to express any opinion in any manner whatsoever with respect to the motives which may have induced the members of this or of any other legislature to place laws upon the statute book. (Applause.)

Justice Irving remarks that in his opinion the chief justice was clearly in the right, and expresses my regret for this being so as none except a few politicians would suffer.

Justice Clement's Statement.—Mr. Justice Clement also says: "To my mind, the case for the appellant, the attorney-general, is hopeless—so hopeless that I feel constrained to express my regret that it should ever have been thought proper to attempt to enforce the British Columbia immigration act as against these respondents. He says:

"We live in a federal system of government. With regard to certain matters, the Canadian people speak as a unit, while as to other matters we speak separately, and, if we choose, diversely by provinces. The system was brought to birth only after long travail. The minds of our best men were long occupied in fixing upon the proper line of division between matters of general or Canadian concern and matters of more immediately local or provincial concern, and the result of the labors as embodied in the British North America act should be loyally recognized and respected. No doubt honest differences of opinion may exist in many cases as to where the line is drawn by that act, or as to the question on which side of the line a particular matter should properly fall, but to suggest doubt where no real doubt exists, and particularly as to matters apt to inflame, is not, in my judgment, to be commended. Such a matter we have here. This matter of Japanese immigration has been dealt with properly, that is to say, constitutionally, by the parliament of Canada, and I am sure that they ever made bold to forbid the honorable observance of our solemn engagements with a foreign power."

Extraordinary Position

Now, Mr. Speaker, this is a most extraordinary position for the justice to take; that this house has not the power to enact legislation in respect to immigration, notwithstanding section 95 of the B. N. A. act, which clearly bestows upon us the power of passing any legislation which is not repugnant to the legislation of the Dominion. The word "repugnant" is not to be taken here in its strictly literal but in its purely legal sense, and I do not think that in the circumstances Mr. Justice Irving was in any way justified in making the statement he did make, or in coming to any such conclusion. (Hear, hear.) We have, sir, emphatically and clearly the right of dealing with this question of immigration, although I admit that these powers are subsidiary to those possessed by the Dominion legislature, and the judges have the right, as I admit, it is also their duty to deal with the legislation of this house, but I submit that they have no right whatever to make comments on our motives. (Hear, hear.) And if this sort of language is allowed to go without notice on the part of this legislature, sooner or later, we might as well close our doors. Such language reflects no credit upon our judges, who seem to have lost all sense of decency, as well as all sense of the dignity which should attach to the position they occupy. (Hear, hear.)

Asked to Confine Remarks.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Will the hon. gentleman please confine himself to a criticism of improper acts, and not enter upon a general accusation against the judges.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—In dealing with the conduct of these judges I wish simply to say this, let them look after their own business, the members of this legislature have no business to interfere with the judges. (Hear, hear.)

Hon. Mr. Eberts—Will the hon. gentleman confine himself to the question.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—I am, sir, simply resenting these insinuations; and I am extremely careful in the language I am using. I am not calling these gentlemen liars or anything of that kind (some laughter); but if they will only look properly after their own affairs, we are all the better. We were unquestionably within our right in enacting this legislation; and they have no right to insinuate that we have been either dishonest or disloyal in acting as we have done. (Applause.) We are every bit just as loyal as any of the judges of the supreme court of the province of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.) and when any one of the members makes an attack on this legislature it becomes not only my duty but it is the duty as well of every member of this house to resent that attack as strongly and as emphatically as it is in his power to do, (applause); and as far as I am concerned I do not propose for a moment to submit to such slurs in silence. (Applause.)

For Political Purposes.

I have now said, sir, nearly all that I wished to say on this subject, but not all I would have liked to have said. I hope that this will not occur again, and that these judges will never again so far forget themselves or their positions as to descend to the use of such language. (Hear, hear.) It might well be said that these gentlemen are apparently using their powers for political purposes and are, sir, to have the American system, which we understand very well, introduced here. I hope that this will not be brought about in such a condition as affairs in reference to judges as pre-

vails on the other side of the line. We know how these gentlemen have received their appointments, but I submit that their political opinions should not influence their conduct on the bench. (Hear, hear.) I submit, sir, that I have been quite within my right privilege in protesting against the unseemly language which has been used on the bench in respect to the action of this legislature. (Applause.)

Attorney-General's Statement

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I do not wish, sir, to offer any comment on the judgment which has been given on the immigration act, as I intend to carry the legality of this act to another and a higher court, but however in regard to certain remarks which are attributed to certain members of the judiciary I desire to say a few words.

Knowing Mr. Justice Irving as I do I cannot conceive of his giving expression to such language. If he was guilty of making the statement it was certainly a very ill advised remark and one that is not justified, and a serious reflection on this house which passed the immigration act unanimously, and, of course, wished its constitutionally adjudicated upon at once. But as I have already stated I cannot conceive of that gentleman not only using such poor taste, but also finding against all the proprietors of such actions of some of the occupants of such an exalted position. As the minister in control of the administration of justice I regret exceedingly that the language used by Mr. Justice Clement in his judgment on the immigration act should make it necessary for any hon. gentleman in this house to feel it his duty to bring it to the attention of the legislature.

Not Dealing With Judgment

Hon. Mr. Eberts: You are not going, I presume, to discuss the judgment of the court?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I am not, I merely wish to notice the comments made on it in the newspapers.

My duty of course is to protect the judiciary so far as I consistently can in carrying out our joint duties in connection with the administration of justice, but I must admit that the recent actions of some of the members of the judiciary in this province are making my course a very difficult one.

If the courts expect to have the respect of the general public they must confine themselves entirely to their constitutional duties and not offer gratuitous remarks which some people might suggest a smack of political time. In my opinion Mr. Justice Clement is exceeding his duties when he offers any remark from the bench attributing motives to the elected representatives of the people, and the sooner the bench understands that the legislature is a higher authority than the courts the greater respect will the people have for them and the judges. Despite the length some of the members of the bench have gone I do hope it will not be necessary for me as head of the administration of justice to introduce necessary legislation. I regret again that this debate has been forced on the house.

Calls it a Farce

Mr. Macdonald (Rossland), leader of the opposition—I have, sir, only a few words to add to what has been already said; but one thing, however, is clear, that this little farce—for I can call it nothing else—has been carefully concocted between the hon. the attorney-general and the member for Nanaimo.

Deliberately Untrue

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—The statement of the hon. member for Rossland is deliberately untrue. (Applause.)

Mr. Macdonald—I ask, sir, that the words be taken down, and that the hon. gentleman withdraw his statement.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—And I must ask the hon. member for Rossland to withdraw his statement, that these proceedings have been a farce, which was concocted between the hon. the attorney-general and myself.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—I ask the hon. member for Nanaimo to withdraw his statement, as his words were not parliamentary. I will deal with one case at a time.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—But the hon. member for Rossland has made a charge against myself and the hon. the attorney-general, and his language was not parliamentary as you, sir, are well aware. And I now state emphatically that I will never withdraw the statement which I have made unless the hon. member for Rossland first withdraws his statement.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—I must ask the hon. gentleman to conform to the rule of the house.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—If he withdraws, I will.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—I think that both hon. gentlemen should withdraw their statements.

Hon. Mr. McBride—I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, that the matter be let stand where it is, but if the hon. the leader of the opposition feels that the position which has been taken by the hon. member for Nanaimo and the hon. the attorney-general in which the government fully concurs, is wrong, why let him bring it formally before the house.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—My decision is that the hon. gentleman should withdraw his words.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite—But he must first withdraw and if the hon. member for Rossland had any real sense of parliamentary dignity he would not wait for such a request.

Hon. Mr. Eberts—"The words 'deliberately untrue' are not parliamentary, and I ask the hon. member for Nanaimo to withdraw them."

Both Refuse to Withdraw.

Mr. McPhillips raised a point of order under No. 15 of the rules of the house, in respect to the use of offensive language in the house, as applicable to the case of the member for Rossland.

The speaker having renewed his request: Mr. Hawthornthwaite: You are very keen, Mr. Speaker, to protect certain persons in this house under rule 15.

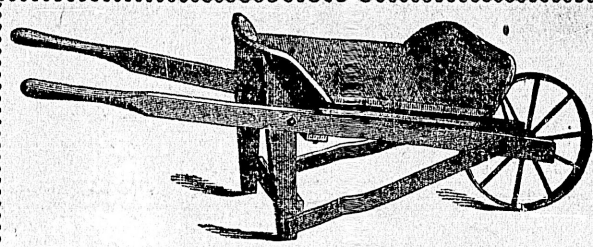
Hon. Mr. Eberts: The hon. gentleman is using very discourteous language.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: I speak with all deference to your position, sir.

Hon. Mr. Eberts: I have a duty to perform, and I intend to do it as well as I can.

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Nanaimo, and the attorney-general had apparently written out a dispatch to the minister of justice in reference to this matter.

Says Only On Attorney-General.

Mr. Macdonald held that Mr. Justice Clement had not reflected upon the members of the house, but merely on the first law officer of the crown, with which opinion he was in accord. And maintained that no member of the house, except the member for Nanaimo, would say that the judge had been actuated by political motives.

Hon. Mr. Eberts: The case is still before the courts.

Mr. Macdonald: I understand that the case is finished, and is not now before the courts.

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I may now tell my hon. friend that I propose to go to the privy council.

Hon. Mr. Eberts: It is at all events before the courts until the time for appealing it has passed away.

Mr. Macdonald: Was it a proper thing to bring the matter up at all in the circumstances?

Hon. Mr. Bowser: I wish to make a statement. I received today from the court leave to appeal to the privy council. The order has been granted.

Premier Expresses Views.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Mr. Speaker, I propose to detain the members of the house for but a very few moments while I discuss this question of privilege.

In the first place, so much has been said of the hon. the leader of the opposition that one would almost come to the conclusion, judging from the very emphatic way in which my hon. friend opposite has discussed this matter, that he held a brief. (Hear,

hear.) Sir, this is a dignified assembly, and this is a most momentous question, and I propose, sir, to treat it in an unbiased and impartial manner.

Question at Issue

The question at issue, sir, is simply this—Is it right and proper for judges of the supreme court of British Columbia to impute motives to members of this legislature?

Now, sir, the words which were used by Mr. Justice Clement are these:

"But to suggest doubt where no real doubt exists, and particularly as to matters apt to inflame, is not, in my judgment, to be commended. Such a matter we have here. This matter of Japanese immigration has been dealt with properly, that is to say, constitutionally, by the parliament of Canada; and I must say to my mind it smacks strongly of disloyalty."

This, it must be conceded, sir, is pretty strong language. And he continues:

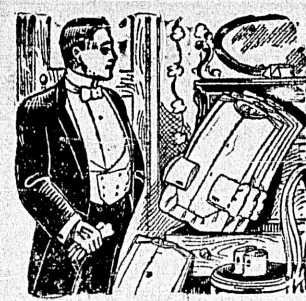
"To our settled form of government when the authorities of one province undertake to over-ride and render abortive the will of the people of Canada—at quorum pars magna sumus—constitutionally expressed in an act of the parliament of Canada; and when they ever made bold to forbid the honorable observance of our solemn engagements with a foreign power."

Legislature Is Meant

Now, what authority, sir, is meant here? Why, undoubtedly the parliament of this province of British Columbia. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macdonald: Certainly not.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Certainly not. (Continued on Page Seventeen)



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ENGINEER REVIEWS WORK OF PAST YEAR

Makes Lengthy Report to Council on Work of His Department

The annual report of City Engineer Topp has just been completed and forwarded to the city council. The report is a very voluminous affair and sets forth the last year's work done under the supervision of the engineer. The report shows that in regard to the work laying sidewalks, surface water pipe drains, rock surfacing streets, cement walks and sewer work the year 1907, in the opinion of the engineer, did not come up to the mark to which he considers it might have.

During the year a total of 8,775 feet, or 1.66 miles of plank sidewalks were laid at a cost of \$1,350, and plank sidewalks renewed or tolled 6,690 feet and cost \$3,712.72. Grading and graveling streets cost \$479.70 and 4,570 feet of street was treated with rock surface at a cost of \$1,519.03. Macadamizing streets, as a local improvement cost \$15,005.94 and of boulevarding work 14,526 feet, 2.71 miles were laid at a cost of \$4,175.73.

For street sprinkling \$2,172.34 was paid out, the number of days the sprinkling carts were out totalling 135 and the amount of water used 4,160,000 gallons. For sprinkling the streets from an electric car system the cost was \$2,647.32 of which \$1,750, the city's share of days the sprinkling car was out was 139 and the amount of water used 5,815,496 gallons. The expenditure made on the cemeteries was \$384.29. Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian cemeteries \$372.

Permanent sidewalks aggregating in length 29,536 feet, or 5.60 miles were laid during the year at a cost of \$59,398.48 and 32,249 feet, or 6.11 miles of sewers were also laid at a cost of \$53,065.23. For sewer maintenance the cost was \$3,026.33.

City Engineer Topp's report, with the exception of the lengthy tables which have been summarized as above is as follows:

Engineer's Report

Gentlemen: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1907, containing statements and reports, etc., from the officials of my department.

Plank Sidewalks.

I am pleased to state that a great many of our old plank walks have been replaced with cement, but deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that there are a great many more in a dangerous condition, and that they should be renewed, particularly in localities where it is not advisable to construct any other class of walk. Upon reference to statement "A" of the accountant's report, you will find that 10,882 lineal feet have been laid during the year, this being much less than in previous years. I might state that several miles were reported for renewal early in the year.

Surface Water Pipe Drains.

Upon reference to statement "B" I regret to find that only 6,690 lineal feet of surface water pipe drains have been constructed during the year (not including local improvements). I would respectfully recommend that the present year be made a record one, and that a large amount of surface drainage work be undertaken, without which it is impossible to keep the streets in good condition.

Rock Surfacing Streets.

(Not including local improvements.) Upon examination of statement "C" I find there have only been 4,570 square yards surfaced with rock, as against 30,000 square yards in 1904. From these figures you can see at a glance that it is quite impossible to attempt to keep our streets in a passable condition. I would urgently request your honorable body to place a large sum of money in the estimates for the coming year, for the purpose of part of which should be expended during the winter months, when, of course, this class of work can be done to the best advantage.

Street Sprinkling.

Upon reference to statement "E" it can be seen that \$2,172.34 was expended on street sprinkling with horse cars, while the cost of operating the electric car was \$597.32. The quantity of water placed on the pavements was considerably more in the case of the electric car than of the horse cars in conjunction. I am pleased to see that the electric car was a success, the difficulty being there is far too much ground to be covered by one machine. I would therefore recommend another be purchased, if at all possible, as I feel sure the benefit derived would be well worth the expenditure.

Cemetery.

I take this opportunity of calling your attention to the fact that the forehouse in front of the Ross Bay cemetery is much in need of protection. I would respectfully suggest that whatever work of protection is decided upon, it be commenced in the early spring, in order to take advantage of fine weather during the summer months.

Cement Sidewalks.

Upon reference to statement "F" it will be seen there were 5.60 miles of cement sidewalks constructed during the year; the mileage is somewhat less than that of the previous year. The principal reason for this was on account of shortage of labor, the early part of the season. It is encouraging to note that we have already constructed in the city over 31 miles of the walks in question. In closing the subject, I desire to urge upon your honorable body the advisability of continuing this class of work, by so doing, our principal streets will soon be completely as far as modern sidewalks are concerned.

Sewer Extensions, Etc.

Upon reference to statement "G" it can be seen that over six miles of main and lateral sewers were constructed during 1907, at a total cost of \$58,202.87. I submit herewith a plan showing the entire system constructed up to December 31, 1907, together with report of the plumbing and sewerage inspector.

In conclusion I would respectfully request your honorable body to seriously consider the very necessary alterations and improvements to our of. I trust therefore that this matter will receive your early attention before the season's work commences.

Street Improvements

Leonard Pusey, street superintendent, makes the following report, which

is included in the city engineer's report:

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 31, 1907.

Mr. C. H. Topp, City Engineer.

Sir: I have the honor to present a report of the work of the street department for the year 1907.

The following works have been completed or are in course of construction under the local improvement system:

Government street, from Michigan to Toronto streets.

Dunedin street, from Douglas to George road.

Medana avenue, from Simcoe to Niagara streets.

Richardson street, from Moss to St. Charles streets have been graded and macadamized.

Rockland avenue, from Moss street to Oak Bay avenue.

Linden avenue, from Belcher to Fairfield road.

Washington avenue, from Burnside to George road.

Humboldt street, from Vancouver to Douglas streets, are under construction.

Drainage

Pipe drains were laid in the following places:

Government street, from Michigan to Simcoe streets.

Forster street, from Helmcken to Young streets.

Dunedin street, between Gorge road and Douglas street.

Craigflower road, from Russel street westerly.

Fairfield road, opposite cemetery.

Garbally road, between Gorge road and Douglas street.

Russel street, outlet to harbor.

Richardson street, between Moss and St. Charles street.

Niagara street, between St. Lawrence and Montreal streets.

Pine street, between Dominion and Craigflower road.

John street, from Bridge street easterly.

Perry street, from Michigan street south.

Medana and Niagara intersection.

Simcoe street, between St. Andrew and the park.

Wharf and Fort streets intersection.

Rockland avenue to Richmond avenue.

View street, from Blanchard street westerly.

Johnson street, between Douglas and Blanchard avenue.

Total length of pipe drains laid during year, 11,310 feet. Only a few short pieces of box drain were laid, amounting to about 100 feet.

A larger amount of ditching than usual was done, the principal work being the enlarging of the main water courses on Speed avenue and LaS-downe road; an extension of the surface drainage system is badly needed in different sections of the city. A report on the most urgent requirements will be submitted later on.

Paving

No block paving was laid during the year owing to the decision of the council to no more untreated blocks. Rock has been excavated for use in the concrete base on the proposed works in the spring, also the necessary work in connection with the installation of the crescenting plant was undertaken. In my opinion a change in the specifications for paving blocks should be made as in the past blocks have had a tendency to cut blocks from young timber, the logs ranging from one to two feet in diameter. This timber may be perfectly sound, but is not well adapted for paving owing to its sappy nature and coarse grain. The ideal paving block is cut from timber of about four feet in diameter at the butt felled during the winter season. The specification should call for blocks to be cut from logs of not less than two and a half feet in diameter at the small end, this will ensure blocks of fine grain, which are essential to make a first-class pavement.

Race Track, Etc.

In addition to the regular work several improvements were carried out under my supervision, namely: The grading of the race course at the exhibition grounds, draining and grading the ball grounds, constructing roads and footpaths in the new addition to the Roman Catholic and Anglican cemeteries, and draining the same and the filling at the C. P. R. hotel grounds.

Maintenance.

As mentioned in former reports, the fund allowed for street maintenance is totally inadequate for the purpose. Sixty dollars per day is not sufficient to clean, water and repair one hundred miles of roadway, and clear brush, clean gutters, repair wooden drains and sidewalks, purchase supplies and attend to various other matters. In the summer \$25 is spent daily on sprinkling; \$20 cleaning business section, \$10 for sidewalk repairs, leaving \$5. In winter about \$35 for street cleaning, \$10 on drains, \$10 on sidewalks, \$5 daily, leaving \$5 for all other purposes. Assuming that the \$5 remaining was available solely for street repairing, which it is not, we would have the magnificent sum of 5 cents per mile to keep the streets in repair. Considering the fact that the city has dug up at intervals of a few feet for sewer, water and gas pipes and often left in a miserable condition, it would take a magician to keep things in order with such an absurd amount of money. It is useless harping about the condition of the streets, the citizens neglect to furnish the means to place and keep them in order. The roads are generally allowed to be worn out before any surfacing is done, as a macadam road, under heavy traffic, will wear down at the rate of from one to three inches per year, it requires frequent resurfacing to maintain it in smooth condition. New streets will get in bad shape and old streets will remain bad indefinitely unless a proper system of surface renewal is adopted and continued from year to year. A special sum should be set aside for this work, so that it can be laid out early each year, the necessary rock excavating, the crushing, laying and rolling proceed as soon as the fall rains begin and work continued till the following spring. If a scarifier is used to break up the old surface, the work can be done more quickly and rolled, only a light coating of broken rock is necessary, and the work need not be costly. If the present system, or rather lack of system, continues, in a few years there will not be an old road fit to drive over in the city. A sum of at least \$20,000 should be expended annually on the resurfacing of macadam streets. The main thoroughfares or trunk roads should be first dealt with, then the residential streets, from the business centre outward; besides this, about thirty yards of broken rock per mile should be available for general repairs in this manner the proper contour of the road can be maintained.

Surface Drainage.

As previously mentioned, the system of surface drainage should be extended. In some places absolutely no drainage of any kind exists; in many others old wooden drains which are frequently breaking down, involving great expense, as much as \$300 having been expended in the last month on their repair; better provision should be made for the removal of surface water from the streets, even where concrete gutters are laid the gutter-run should rarely exceed two hundred feet in length without ingress to an underground drain, if the run is longer there is danger of the water scouring out the gutter. The drainage of the main leaves and debris are more liable to block the gratings.

With regard to street cleansing a larger sum is required than has so far been available, more cleansing should be done during the summer, in fact very little has been done owing to the money that should be available for this purpose being spent on sprinkling. Some arrangement should be made so that this money could be used where it is so obviously required; one reason that some of the streets are so muddy in the early winter is because no cleansing is done in the dry season.

An improvement could be made where new sewers and water-mains are being laid, by laying sewer connections and water services to the sidewalks opposite each lot, this will prevent the future disturbance of the street surface, leaving no cause for opening except for gas services, the present system leaves the streets checked by badly filled trenches which are a constant source of danger. In my opinion it is futile to attempt to pave all the streets outside the area proposed to be paved in the first class shape in the immediate future, as you are aware this would cost approximately \$1,750,000 including drainage and as this work would take about ten years to carry through some other means would have to be employed to place those streets that are at present worn out in passable condition. I suggest that no grading or paving be done on new streets until the rainy season, as not only is the work less satisfactory, but the cost is increased by at least fifty per cent; new work in fact should be almost entirely abandoned during the winter and the whole equipment used in the improvement of old roadways until the following spring, if this system is carried out, the saving in the paving of all the business streets, in two or three years there will be an immense improvement on existing conditions.

What is Required

To summarize we require: the extension of the drainage system, the resurfacing of all old roadways, the acquisition of a quarry in some suitable location and arrangements made with the Tramway company to transport material to different sections of the city where bunks should be built from which material can be drawn with carts, or wagons for use in the city, and the purchase of a scarifier for breaking the old road surface; sufficient means so that street cleansing can be prosecuted throughout the year with a properly organized outfit in place of the present spasmodic arrangements; a frontage rate for street sprinkling so that a more efficient service can be rendered; amendments to the law granting street opening privileges so that the streets may be kept open according to specification or a penalty imposed; the laying of sewer and water connections to line of the sidewalks to obviate necessity of future disturbance of street surface.

Hoping you will feel justified in pressing for energetic action on the lines indicated in the foregoing.

Plumbing and Sewerage

Herbert F. Shade, inspector of plumbing and sewerage, reported as follows:

In compliance with your instructions I submit herewith my annual report, including notes and suggestions for the improvement and extension of our various sewerage systems.

The total amount of main and lateral sewer laid last year amounted to 32,249 feet, costing \$58,202.87, as against 30,305 feet laid during 1906, and costing \$70,871.12. It will be seen that last year's extension exceeded that of the year previous by nearly 2,000 feet at \$12,668.20 less cost.

The total length of the different sizes of pipes up to date, in our various systems, is as follows:

6 inch vitrified pipe.....	6,903 feet
8 inch vitrified pipe.....	136,568 "
9 inch vitrified pipe.....	31,198 "
10 inch vitrified pipe.....	19,326 "
12 inch vitrified pipe.....	18,042 "
15 inch vitrified pipe.....	5,911 "
18 inch vitrified pipe.....	12,406 "
20 inch vitrified pipe.....	2,699 "
20x30 inch egg-shaped sewer.....	2,605 "
24x36 inch egg-shaped sewer.....	3,395 "
2 foot 10 inch x 4 foot 3 inches egg-shaped sewer.....	3,245 "

Total 46,266 miles or 244,289 feet
Total number of man holes.....608
Total number of vents.....326
Total number of flush tanks.....149

Doing Extra Work

The increase of surface water flowing into our main gravity system still continues, and the system today is really doing the work of a "combined" one. So far this year we have not experienced any bad effect as in previous years, owing to the fact that the overflows, lately constructed, are relieving the situation, when the sewers are overcharged, by discharging the sewerage, at every freshet, into the harbor. It is also to be mentioned that the maximum run-off has occurred at low tide, which makes a considerable difference. The most important improvement of our main gravity system is that which has been previously mentioned on several occasions, i.e. "The continuance of the Cook street surface drain to the sea." Last year the council wisely by-lawed before the ratemakers for borrowing sufficient money to carry out this important work, and it is regrettable to state that it was defeated by only a very small margin. The importance of this particular work need not be enlarged upon, when it is known that, by the present arrangement, nearly all the sewerage west of Quadra street is discharging into the harbor at every freshet, as the surface water from the Cook street drain completely controls the sewerage system east of that point. I trust you will see fit to urge upon the council the necessity of putting before the ratemakers a similar by-law to that defeated in April of last year.

Owing to a shortage of funds nothing was done in a permanent way, the matter of obviating the nuisance caused by the ill-constructed and improper catch basins now in use for the removal of street surface water. I would recommend that, if a by-law as above suggested, be put before our citizens, a sufficient sum should be allowed to secure proper storm water catch basins with a mechanical seal. The annual summer nuisance of the Cook street surface drain was lessened to a considerable extent by discon-

necting the lateral branch sewers which were connected to this drain, namely, Belcher, Fort and View streets. This leaves only the Johnson street pipe, which drains a considerable area as far as Vine street, Spring Ridge, still connected to the Cook street surface drain. The disconnection of this branch sewer from the above mentioned surface drain presents some difficulty, as the Johnson street pipe is of larger area than the main sewer on Cook street.

Discharge Pipes Damaged

On the 26th of June last, the date of the extreme lowest tides of the year, a thorough inspection was made of the outfall at Clover Point, revealing the fact that the 16-inch steel overflow pipe was considerably damaged, and out of use. The outlet, also, was somewhat damaged at the mouth. The 16-inch overflow was repaired by putting in a new length, and reinforcing it with concrete, as was also the main outlet. This has relieved the system at this point to a considerable extent. It is to be hoped that there will be sufficient funds in the existing sewer loan to give the following districts some relief by sewerage extension:

The area lying between Chatham, Douglas, Princess and Government streets. This district will have to be a pumped or septic tank system, with the tank situated in the neighborhood of Taylor's mill. This in my opinion, is the most important district that requires relief by sewerage extension; its close proximity to the centre and business part of the city is in itself sufficient to warrant its being given immediate attention.

The area north of Denman street as far west as Taylor's mill, in some parts, last summer, in an aggravated unsanitary condition. The most feasible and economical manner of effecting the drainage of this district would be by a septic tank in the neighborhood of Sixth street and King's road.

Septic Tank System.

The area lying to the north and northwest of Langford street, Victoria West. It would be economical to divide this area into two separate septic tank systems. Parts of this area are very thickly populated, and the present waste arrangements are very inadequate.

In the matter of the general health, last year's record shows a comparative freedom from outbreaks of symptomatic diseases; there were only 32 cases developed. This, no doubt, is due to the extension of our sewerage system into districts that were formerly hotbeds of infection.

As a summary of the work done last year in the matter of plumbing and sewerage inspection, the following comparative memoranda are submitted:

Buildings connected.....	1906 1907
Water Closets.....	296 528
Baths.....	425 651
Wash Basins and Trays.....	291 528
Sinks.....	363 491
Miscellaneous fixtures.....	71 5
Total fixtures for 1907.....	2,153
Total houses connected.....	538

Plumbing and sewer inspections made approximate \$3,500. Plumbing and sewer inspection fees collected, \$341.75.

Increase In Work.

It will be seen by the above summary that a considerable increase in this particular work has taken place, so much so that, during the summer, or building season, which is taken as about nine months of the year, sufficient work could not be given for competent attention to details, per and careful attention to details, or several months, only that portion of the work known as the "roughing-in," was under supervision. I would strongly recommend that some assistance be given me in the approaching building season, so that all detail of the work may be carefully supervised, as was formerly the case. In the matter of nuisance abatement, I believe that a considerable improvement over the present system could be brought about, if the whole of the work that comes within the scope of the board of health, were brought under what is known as a sanitary bureau, and segregated in the various ways:

(a) That pertaining to the construction of plumbing and drainage.

(b) That of inspecting the sanitary condition of premises. This would necessitate one extra official, who should be a practical plumber, and who, if necessary, could assist either of the others. This would relieve the present pressure.

Tables of Expenditure.

In addition to the above reports, the engineer's annual statement embraces a report of the amount of work done in the office in the drawing of plans for various public works. The following table shows the year's expenditures for various purposes in the several wards of the city:

General accounts divided into each ward by percentage:	
Porage.....	\$ 24.00
Exp. city engineer to Seattle.....	135.52
Veterinary services.....	60.00
Rent of lot on Yates street.....	24.82
Official car.....	2,900.00
Water rent.....	630.00
	\$ 4,548.82

Ward One.

Cleaning streets.....	\$ 1,177.44
Repairing streets.....	477.35
Grading streets.....	217.00
Rock surfacing streets.....	196.75
Graveling streets.....	385.55
Sprinkling streets.....	965.85
Ditching.....	347.20
Vitrified brick drains.....	1,105.77
Rock broken by hand.....	52.00
Box drain repairs.....	207.65
Sidewalks repaired.....	561.69
Sidewalks renewed.....	207.60
Sidewalks, new.....	498.07
Sidewalks, concrete.....	80.86
Thistle and brush cutting.....	48.47
Block paving repairs.....	213.44
Block paving repairs.....	60.70
Street numbering.....	293.12
Road machinery.....	376.15
Derreck hoist repairs.....	46.95
Removing old scow from Point Ellice.....	75.00
Derreck hoist repairs.....	22.87
16 per cent of general accounts.....	818.75
Total.....	\$ 9,136.79

Ward Two.

Cleaning streets.....	\$ 1,179.23
Repairing streets.....	557.02
Grading streets.....	204.45
Graveling streets.....	424.87
Sprinkling streets.....	974.39
Ditching.....	161.15
Vitrified pipe drains.....	102.32
Rock broken by hand.....	92.00
Box drain repairs.....	534.56
Sidewalks repaired.....	569.50
Sidewalks renewed.....	192.66
Sidewalks, new.....	52.15
Sidewalks, concrete.....	76.83
Thistle and brush cutting.....	24.05
Block paving repairs.....	40.75
Block paving repairs.....	54.30
Street numbering.....	48.47
Road machinery.....	293.12
Derreck hoist repairs.....	22.87
16 per cent of general accounts.....	727.78
Total.....	\$ 7,960.89

Ward Three.	
Cleaning streets.....	\$ 1,182.66
Repairing streets.....	465.10
Grading streets.....	35.25
Rock surfacing streets.....	256.38
Graveling streets.....	971.69
Sprinkling streets.....	971.69
Ditching.....	292.80
Vitrified brick drains.....	178.67
Rock broken by hand.....	52.00
Sidewalks, repaired.....	487.96
Sidewalks, renewed.....	107.68
Sidewalks, new.....	57.20
Sidewalks, concrete.....	76.83
Thistle and brush cutting.....	57.85
Block paving repairs.....	45.70
Block paving repairs.....	43.70
Seeding boulevards.....	25.00
Street numbering.....	293.12
Road machinery.....	376.15
Bulkhead, Spring Ridge.....	133.08
Moving poles.....	6.50
Derreck hoist repairs.....	46.95
14 1/2 per cent of general accounts.....	659.56
Total.....	\$ 7,342.53

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom, at the following rates:

One year \$5.00
Three months 1.25
Six months 2.50
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

NOT A LABOR MOVEMENT

It is a matter of surprise how slow certain British newspapers are to learn that the opposition to the introduction of Oriental labor in this province is something more than a mere labor agitation, although when we reflect upon what some of our eastern exchanges say on the subject the surprise is somewhat lessened. The opposition may have found its first expression in labor circles, but it is by no means confined thereto, nor is it inspired chiefly by considerations affecting the rate of wages. It has its source in something far deeper and more serious than that. It is due to a recognition of the tremendous fact that the Orient and Occident are now in close contact, and an "irrepressible conflict" has begun. The instinct of self-preservation is the prime motive power in the agitation in this province against an Oriental invasion. We are very glad to see that there are signs that the true aspect of the case is becoming understood in influential quarters in Great Britain, for the first step towards the solution of a difficulty is to understand it. As long as public men, and self-constituted exponents of public opinion are misled by the notion that the root of the exclusion movement is simply a matter of wages, the possibility of reaching some line of policy, whereby the contact of the East and the West may be rendered less dangerous, will remain remote. It has come about that the people of British Columbia have had cast upon them the responsibility of being the first to give expression to sentiments, which will shortly prevail wherever the English language is spoken. That is why the voice of the people here is misunderstood elsewhere.

THE STREETS.

Some one connected with the street department ought to make the rounds of the city during heavy rains for the purpose of seeing just where surface draining can be done with advantage. We do not mean the digging of drains, but the grading of the surface, so that water will not accumulate in great pools. This cannot be learned at any other time than when the rain is falling freely. The eye of itself cannot detect the inequalities of the surface, which cause the pools to form. Yesterday morning at many corners the crossings were passable only at the risk of wetting the feet, and in the case of ladies of wetting their skirts, and in nearly every instance a man with a hoe could, in a minute or two, have made a way for the water to run off. We are very much in favor of boulevarding and improving the streets in an extensive way, but the thing that appeals most to the ordinary citizen is the abatement of nuisances of the kind mentioned. It would cost very little, because in nine cases out of ten all that would be required would be the removal of a little earth or rubbish. Probably in every case, when the street was made, the necessary drainage was provided for, but in the course of time the wind has blown in dust, or wheels have carried or thrown mud, or the leaves of trees have fallen, and the result is that the surface has become uneven and pools collect, some of which are many feet in width. This sort of thing is very easily remedied, and it ought to receive prompt attention, but the only way it can be remedied satisfactorily is by looking after what is needed, while heavy rain is falling.

MR. BRYCE AND HIS MISSION.

It is noteworthy and regrettable that the press of the eastern provinces does not grow very enthusiastic over the visit of Ambassador Bryce. Rightly or wrongly an impression has gone abroad to the effect that he comes to Canada charged with the duty of seeing how much we can be made to give up to the United States. Mr. Bryce would like to make a record in a diplomatic way by settling all outstanding questions between the Dominion and its southern neighbor, and all Canadians will join in the hope that he will be successful, but if he does not understand that no one-sided arrangement will be acceptable to the Canadian people, it will not be because he has not been told. We gave a resume of the subjects of his mission as outlined in the Ottawa Free Press, a paper which is in a position to learn what is talked of in government circles. As we said yesterday in commenting upon them, there does not appear to be in any one of them any difficulty that ought to present serious difficulty. As to the pecuniary claims, we are inclined to think with the Montreal Witness that there is very little use in expecting the

United States to deal fairly with us in regard to them. As every one knows, the government of that country could not find enough claimants to absorb the full amount of the Alabama award, nor enough sense of national dignity to refund the surplus, although if it had been refunded the whole world would have acclaimed the act as crowning the principle of international arbitration with an exhibition of national honesty that would have done more to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes between governments than anything else could. The Witness cites the case of a Canadian vessel that was seized upon the lakes before the war of 1812. The owners sued for damages and got a verdict, but they never got a cent of the money. It was given to an official of the United States government to pay over to the owners of the vessel, but he kept it. Later one of the Presidents recommended Congress to pay the amount with interest to the Canadian owners, but that body refused to do so. Later still President Cleveland sounded Congress on the subject, but he found no disposition to pay the bill, and so it remains unpaid. In view of such an experience it seems hardly worth while to talk about settling pecuniary claims with the United States. It is just as well to wipe them off the slate and have done with it. On the other matters the disposition of Canadians is to have no settlement except on fair principles, and if Mr. Bryce is under the impression that the people of the Dominion will support him in any proposal that is not equitable, he may just as well return to Washington.

A USEFUL BOOK.

Volume II, Part 2 of Martin's Mining and Water Cases has been just issued from the publishing house of the Carswell Company, Toronto. The compiler is Mr. Justice Martin of the Supreme Court of this province, and the cases are the decisions of the various courts having jurisdiction over our local mining matters. Contained in the volume are several appendices in which there is much useful information and many handy references. The following is a tabulated statement of the matters dealt with in this and the learned author's previous volumes on this subject:

1. All the reports of Mining Cases and of Water Cases Consolidation Act Cases of British Columbia from the earliest time up to the 1st January, 1908, in all the courts, and from the trial up to the Privy Council.
2. All the Mining Statutes of practical utility covering the same period.
3. The Water Cases Consolidation Act, 1897, and its many Amending Acts to date.
4. Tables of all the B. C. Mining and Water Proclamations, Ordinances and Statutes.
5. All the reports of cases in any way relating to B. C. Water Rights since March, 1905.
6. An alphabetical digest of all B. C. Water Cases (in addition to those under the Water Cases Consolidation Act, and otherwise as above) from the earliest times, which are not herein reported in full.
7. All the reported Yukon Mining Cases decided by the Supreme Court of Canada.
8. All the head notes of all said cases, wherever reported, have been revised and re-written and amended where necessary, and the cases themselves annotated, and in many instances corrected and amplified.
9. Many important cases herein reported are not to be found elsewhere. These works are necessarily of greater interest to the professional man than any one else, but even laymen can appreciate their value.

THE USE OF SLANG

Pure English undiluted is getting to be a rare product. There was a time when the newspapers used slang in an apologetic way and always with quotation marks. Then the sporting editor found that the language of Shakespeare was inadequate to his needs, and he began timidly at first, but afterwards with marvelous boldness, to play all manner of tricks with legitimate words and when these ran out, to invent others. A real good man at the business could be several laps ahead of his readers and not half try. From the sporting columns slang began to creep into the ordinary "locals" and at length found its way into the editorial page, although up to the present, very few editors have had the courage to use it without quotation marks. Then it captured the magazines. We came across a magazine yesterday and one of its articles, it was not a story, fairly reeked with slang. In another there was a story, which in its descriptive passages was almost all slang. Slang has invaded the pulpit, and we have seen expressions in Acts of legislature that were not far removed from it. It is frequently found in the most solemn contracts, and there is at least one judicial decision as to its meaning. The British Columbia courts have decided what "in on it" means, when applied to a mining transaction. "It's up to you" exclaimed a city clergyman one Sunday, and later he said "it is up to us," showing that he stood quite impartial between the clergy and the laity and was ready to give them both the benefit of modern English. It is perhaps not quite true to say that the slang of the fathers is correct usage to their children, but it is not very far

wrong. Sometimes a generation is not requisite for the change. It has taken about fifteen years for the word "graft" to be converted from a piece of slang used in low municipal political circles in the United States to an expression recognized by all class of society. The meaning of the word has broadened somewhat from its original significance. A grafter originally was a man who hung around the outskirts of municipal politics to pick up any loose crumbs that might be going. Now he may be anything no matter how exalted. The broadening of the meaning is indicative of one thing, which to us seems very wholesome, for it shows that public opinion does not distinguish between the man who extracts money from a saloon-keeper as a price for silence as to his violations of law and the high-toned person who steals a railway or buys up a legislature. One of the reasons for the popularity of slang is that it obviates a great deal of circumlocution, or as it might be said in the English language, it saves hot air. There was a time when most people hoped that it would be possible to extinguish slang, but no one thinks that any more. We read slang, we write slang, we talk slang, we think slang, and there are people who pray in slang.

What Portugal needs is not a republic, but a first class dictator to restore order and keep the people from making an exhibition of themselves by attempting the impossible. The people of Portugal scarcely possess a single qualification for self-government.

The latest story from Washington, which is that President Roosevelt is going to call a halt to Japan in Manchuria, may have foundation in fact or it may simply be an interesting invention of Mr. Walter Wellman, who sends it to a Chicago paper. Mr. Wellman is a past-master in the noble art of faking.

The City Council has determined to proceed with the installation of a high-pressure salt water system of fire protection. The Colonist is very pleased that this decision has been reached. We have the most complete confidence that events will prove the wisdom of the course proposed.

The City Council has passed the matter of improving conditions arising out of the lax conduct of road-house privileges up to the police. We have every confidence that the latter will take the necessary steps to arrange that no further cause for complaint will exist.

It is very interesting to be informed on the authority of Mr. Larke, Canadian trade commissioner at Sydney, Australia, that the prosperity of the past four seasons has put the finances of Australia, both private and public, in fine condition. Canada's export trade should feel a stimulus from this improved situation.

One does not need to be a prophet to be able to foresee that some of these fine days all that will remain of Victoria's prestige as the home of a flourishing sealing industry will be a memory. And the story of its decline and ultimate extinction will not constitute one of the most brilliant pages in the history of British diplomacy.

The Times has a good many things to say about Mr. Bowser and the Immigration Act. The latter is a "fake" and Mr. Bowser is a faker of all kinds of dyes. How about the Liberal Convention that asked the legislature to pass such an Act? Was it also a fake? How about Mr. Macdonald who has openly advocated such legislation? Is Saul also among the prophets?

It is now being demonstrated in very emphatic fashion that the traveling public does appreciate the guarantee of safety and comfort furnished by the operation of a thoroughly equipped modern steamship on the route between Victoria and Sound ports. This is not more satisfactory to the company operating the Princess Royal than it is creditable to those extending her their patronage.

"Canada" says that fully 50,000 men will be employed in railway building in Canada this year. This is one section of Canada's great Army of Development. We may not be making much of a showing in the way of the pomp and paraphernalia of war, but fifty thousand men building railways through new regions abounding in wealth is a pretty good substitute for a lot of good-looking fellows in uniform living at the expense of the taxpayers.

We trust that the City Council may find it possible to meet the wishes of the directors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Women in the matter of an appropriation towards the fund for the proposed new building. During the past year some heroic measures have had to be taken to meet the demands made upon the Home, and the record of the management is one of courage and hopefulness which ought to be rewarded with a ready response to their legitimate demands for financial assistance.

Though the very considerable section of the British public which has been urging an official enquiry into the state of the Navy is disappointed in that aspiration, it has the satisfaction of knowing that it has been able to stiffen the back of the government to the extent of securing an admission from it that there must be

no halting in the policy of naval expansion in order to preserve the two-power standard. In the face of the avowed intention of the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry to cut down naval and military appropriations, it is quite an achievement to be able to point to the fact that the combined estimates show an increase of \$3,000,000.

Some people tell us that the Colonist falls below the standard of the highest journalism because it writes editorials about such minor matters as that mentioned in this paragraph, but in the more or less primitive state of things prevailing here, it is necessary for newspapers to deal with subjects which are less momentous to humanity than the deliberations of the Douma or the possible designs of the Aekhoond of Swat. The special minor matter to be referred to this morning is the fact that the 6-inch main newly laid on Broughton street is connected with the 12-inch Government street main by a 4-inch pipe. We do not claim to any expert knowledge on the subject of hydraulics, but we are under the impression that this 4-inch connection is the measure of capacity of the 6-inch main. If it is not, we shall be glad to be informed to the contrary. If it is, we would like to be told why such a connection was made.

Perhaps the facts hardly warrant the conclusion that a terrific struggle between capital and labor in the United States is impending, but there can be no doubt that during the forthcoming presidential campaign organized labor is going to play a more important part than ever before in the history of the country. An utterance by Mr. Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, before the House committee of Congress on the judiciary on Monday, is pregnant with significance. He said: "I don't know what the courts will do, and what executives will do, goaded on by our victorious enemies, but I am to say to you just as solemnly as I can say, that the organizations of labor which have done so much to protect and improve the condition of the working people will not be driven out. You cannot afford to place the stigma of unlawfulness upon organizations which have done so much within the law to improve the conditions of the working people."

In the opinion of Mr. Ian St. Clair, physical instructor in the public schools, that part of Victoria Arm commencing at the Gorge bridge, thence south for half a mile, in its advantages for bathing purposes, is not excelled anywhere on this continent or in Europe. Should Mr. Ian St. Clair be right in this estimate—and we are inclined to think that he is—he has directed attention to a very valuable civic asset. It is universally admitted that the one feature lacking in our list of attractions for tourists is salt water bathing. Though we have dozens of pretty beaches, the water, even in the hottest day in summer, is too cold. It has long been contended that the sheltered waters of the Arm could be utilized for the creation of an ideal bathing resort; and now that attention has again been directed to the opportunities existing there, some serious attempt should be made to make the most of the facilities available. We hope that Mr. St. Clair will not let the matter drop, but will call the attention of the Tourist Association to the need of taking some action along the lines he suggests.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

Is it an Inevitable Conflict?

Sir John Macdonald, several years before his death, predicted that labor and capital in the United States were even then drifting towards a conflict vastly more destructive than that which followed the clashing of slavery and freedom.

The situation across the line is much more acute today than it was when the prediction was made. Ever since Sir John's prophecy utterance was heard there had been strikes involving thousands and accompanied by more or less rioting. But there had been no approaching the conditions which prevailed in Colorado a short time since, when scores of union men were imprisoned without due process of law, on the one side, and the federal soldiers were attached by bombs on the other.

Today Nevada is the scene of a struggle little less bitter than that witnessed by Colorado some time since. Mine workers in Nevada have established a system of organized terrorism in which forcible deportation is one of the weapons used, while the spirit of the mine owners is made clear by the declaration of one of their organizations that "You could not make a mistake in hanging a Socialist," and that the whole trouble in the state would have been obviated if a dozen of the leaders of the Socialist had been changed last spring.

The most serious fact in the situation is, however, in the manner in which the toll is using his political influence to the detriment of the state, to his cause, while capital is quite as industriously making use of the power of the judiciary to render labor legislation non-effective. The demand of the demand of organized labor, passed a law prohibiting railways engaged in interstate commerce from discharging employees because of membership in a union. The Supreme Court, on appeal of the railway interests, has now pronounced this law unconstitutional. If this declaration by the highest legal tribunal of the United States stood alone it would, as the Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican remarks, be sufficiently serious. But it does not stand alone. It is merely one of a series of like declarations. The supreme court of the District of Columbia has decided that it is illegal to publish a list of establishments boycotted by organized labor, and a federal judge in Washington has restrained officers of a labor organization from tampering with workers in connection with a proposed strike. Once the idea prevails that the state that the real law-making authority rests, not with the legislature, but with courts, the power of which rests, in the last resort, upon armed power, the decentralization of a most force will force will be within sight. The prediction made by one of the most far-seeing statesmen Canada has produced may be never realized, but some of us think for—Toronto Star.

NEW CRETONNE STYLES

The New Arrivals Disclose Some Splendid Styles



EACH year, designs are improved, and colorings made more beautiful, and this season's efforts easily surpass all previous attempts. Even with all this extra goodness, the prices are, if anything, lower than before, and certainly low enough to make their use more popular. These materials may be used for a great many purposes, and are particularly adapted for curtains, drapes, loose covers, etc. We offer you such a great choice of designs and color combinations, you will experience no difficulty in finding one to suit you and harmonize perfectly with any other furnishings. Ask to see our new Art Designs, which are selling at twenty cents a yard. It is unusually good value. Make your selection now while the assortment is complete.

BRITISH CRETONNE—A specially nice line in a variety of pretty tapestry and floral effects. Splendid value at the price marked. Per yard **20¢**
BRITISH CHINTZ—A fine range of pretty and attractive designs in Green and Yellow, Rose and Green, Pink and Green, with blue ribbon. Per yard **40¢**
BRITISH CHINTZ—Artistic designs on jaspar ground. This style is suitable for long curtains, 48 inches wide and sold at, per yard **65¢**

BRITISH CRETONNE—In floral and conventional designs, that are bright and cheerful, we show a splendid range. Priced at, per yard, 35¢, 30¢ and **25¢**
BRITISH CHINTZ—A very pretty and serviceable Chintz with artistic designs, in various colorings on a jaspar ground, has a softening influence on the whole effect. It makes the less liable to soil, yet does not detract from the daintiness. Price per yard **40¢**

Some Genuine Special Values in China Tea Sets

CHINA TEA SET—A 40-piece set, pink floral decoration. The body is of very fine china. Marked down at the very lowest price of per set **\$4.00**
CHINA TEA SET—A splendid set, in pink floral decoration. This set has 39 perfect pieces and is a very attractive set. Marked now at, per set **\$4.75**
CHINA TEA SET—Here is a dainty set in blue which should appeal to those who favor blues. It is a pretty floral effort. Forty pieces, per set **\$5.00**
CHINA TEA SET—This is a very handsome decoration in green and gilt. The design is very dainty, and the set at this price, genuinely good value, 40 pieces, per set **\$5.00**

CHINA TEA SET—A pretty floral decoration in blue. This set has 32 pieces and is uncommonly good value at, per set **\$3.50**
CHINA TEA SET—A printed and gilt set in blue hawthorn, a design that is pleasing. We have marked this 40-piece set, at a price that will move it in a hurry. Now at **\$7.50**
CHINA TEA SET—An especially attractive set this. The decoration is light blue and gold worked into a design that is at once attractive and pleasing. There are 36 perfect pieces, and the set is now offered at **\$16.00**
We have also several handsome sets in Carlsbad, Carlton and Wedgwood, which we are now pricing low to clear out at once. The products of these factories are too well known to need any further word here. Prices range from \$60.00 down to **\$12.00**

Some of Our New Carpets

AXMINSTER CARPETS—A splendid range of pretty and attractive designs in this favorite carpet. Prices range at, per yard, \$3.75, \$3.00, \$2.25 and **\$2.00**

WILTON CARPETS—In 'wiltons we also show a very extensive range of handsome designs and splendid range of colorings. Per yard, \$3.50, \$2.75, \$2.25 and **\$1.00**

AXBURY CARPETS—This is a splendid carpet style and in it we have an unusually fine range of patterns and colorings. All at one price. Per yard **\$2.75**

TAPESTRY SQUARES—In low-priced, hard-wearing carpets we show a splendid line of Tapestry Carpet at a great choice of prices. We have it at, per yard, \$1.25, \$1.00, 85¢ and **75¢**
BRUSSELS CARPETS—In our offerings of this Housekeepers' Carpet you'll find a great choice of styles. It is probably the most serviceable carpet one could buy. Per yard, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.60, \$1.50, \$1.40, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
VELVET CARPET—This is a nice carpet style from the famous Crossley looms. At, per yard **\$1.70**

Almost daily we are receiving new Spring Carpets, and we want you to see our showing. Come in often.



NEW MUSLINS

This year's new ideas in Muslins discloses some interesting designs. We have just put into stock several large shipments of the daintiest of materials for making curtains, covers, etc. All priced fair

NEW DINNERWARE

Unusually good values and uncommonly new designs in Dinnerware await you here today. We do not remember ever having gathered together such an excellent variety of Medium-priced Dinner Services and we are quite sure none such delightful patterns nor such values are offered elsewhere.

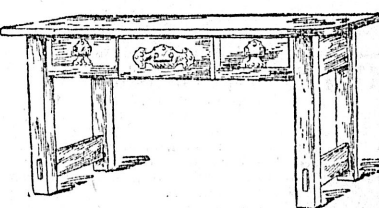
NEW SPRING CURTAINS

Spring styles in Lace Curtains are now ready for your inspection on the second floor. Hundreds of pairs, in more than a hundred new designs are on show and the showing is a worthy one indeed. You're welcome.

Library Table Styles That Are New and Pleasing

Just now we are showing a splendid range of Library Tables. We list here a few of the styles carried simply to show how reasonably-priced these tables are. While being a highly valuable piece of furniture from a decorative standpoint, the usefulness of one makes it doubly desirable.

We show a great variety in both Golden Oak and Early English Oak, and offer quite a choice as to price. We should appreciate an opportunity to show you these and other excellent furniture items for the library, shown on our 3rd and 4th floors.



LIBRARY TABLE—A splendid library table style this, and low-priced too. Made in oak, mission style and finished in the popular Early English style of finish. Top is 42 in. x 26 in. Has large shelf beneath. A pretty style and excellent value at the price **\$22.50**

LIBRARY TABLE—A quarter-cut oak style, finished in golden, top is 32 in. x 48 in. Table has two large drawers. Legs are round. This is a very attractive table style and good value at, each **\$25.00**

LIBRARY TABLE—A mission style, finished in Early English style of finish. Made of finest quality oak in finest possible manner. Top is 48 in. x 30 in. There are two drawers. Price each **\$30.00**

LIBRARY TABLE—Another style in golden oak that is worthy of special mention. This style has large drawer, shelves at both ends for books and magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. and is handsomely polished. A rich looking table and one you'll like. Price each **\$35.00**

LIBRARY TABLE—Another Mission style in the Early English finish. This style has one large drawer and has shelves at both ends for books, magazines, etc. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Priced fairly at, each **\$35.00**

LIBRARY TABLE—A genuinely fine style in mission. This table has two drawers, two small and two large cabinets for stationery, etc. There is also a large shelf. Top is 29 in. x 50 in. Price, each, only **\$40.00**

FURNISHERS

—OF—
HOMES
HOTELS
CLUBS
Complete and Good

Weiler Bros

THE "FIRST" FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" WEST
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

MAKERS

—OF—
FURNITURE
AND OFFICE
FITTINGS
That Are Better

BRITISH OPINION

London, Feb. 18.—The struggle for the ownership of the Times is still on. It was announced some days ago that Mr. Pearson had withdrawn from the negotiations with the Walter family, but the former says he is still negotiating regarding the paper's future. He does not state what the nature of the negotiations is. It has been asserted that he has been outbid by another American syndicate, whose leader is Mr. Moberly Bell, the present manager of the Times, is acting in association with Messrs. Hooper and Jackson, to whose influence in the Book club and other recent enterprises the connection of the Times is due. It is asserted that the latter is prepared to offer £250,000, as compared with £750,000 proposed by Mr. Pearson. Meanwhile other interests are aiming to get control. There is no apparent prospect of an early settlement.

Hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn for "treason," in 1681 Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, is to be made a saint, the process having been advanced to the final stage by the Cardinal of the Pallatine Lodge, who received at the Vatican.

Messrs. Kynoch, Limited, are to erect a large explosive factory near Durban by agreement with Natal.

At the Drilard—
Mrs. Parker Clark, Westholme.

Bowler, Everett.
 Briard—
 Parker Clark, Westholme.

F. D. McInnis, Winnipeg.
H. J. Binney, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Preston, Sidney.

E. B. Pinceo, San Francisco.
W. Holmes, San Francisco.
H. S. Sheldon, New York.
C. L. Howard, New York.
H. Deacon, Tacoma.
C. J. Mortimer, Dayton, O.
H. Pritchard, Montreal.
Frank Burgess, Toronto.
Geo. C. Steele, Los Angeles.
Harold Morton, Minn.
Edward Russell, Toronto.
R. C. Urquitt, Ottawa.
C. J. Thompson, Ottawa.
H. Cram, Soo, Mich.
J. H. Smith, French Lick, Ind.
P. Mahoney, Passaic, N. J.
M. Brennan, Montreal.
D. E'Brien, Brandon.
J. Smith, Seattle.
H. Cooper, Seattle.

At the St. Francis—
T. McPatton, Colwood.
A. C. Rief, Seattle.
H. M. Robertson, Seattle.
Mrs. E. A. Ilchenhoff, Vancouver.
Nicholas Van Ness, Cadboro Bay.
P. Davey, Vancouver.
Paul Lab, Seattle.
N. C. Paltter, Vancouver.
C. McFarlay, Vancouver.
Geo. Williams, Vancouver.
J. D. Hall, San Francisco.
John Dalise, San Francisco.
Thos. Porter, Sydney.
Miss Porter, Sydney.
Miss Porter, Sydney.

J. Campbell, Sydney.
A. Bashford, Sydney.
H. Helvorser, San Fran.
F. Davey, Vancouver.
Wm. Shearing, Duncan.
John Sprott, New Westm.
R. McOlvant, New Westm.
Henry Micksland, Camp M.
M. J. Sommers, Camp M.
John Lammasy, Vancouver.
E. Shaugnessy, Vancouver.
E. Shaugnessy, Sydney.
A. Haslane, Sydney.
Tom C. Oldershaw, East.
John V. Ayer, Seattle.
Chas. Gartly, Nanaimo.
Miss Johns, Vancouver.
T. M. Boston, Vancouver.
J. M. Keene, Vancouver.

At the Queens—
C. O. Richards, Welling.
J. Honan, Melbourne.
Thos. Dunn, Rat Portage.
G. H. Hildreth, Ashcroft.
A. J. Doonan, Winnipeg.
R. A. Wright, Seattle.
J. E. Bessam, Vancouver.
J. Payman, Nanaimo.
G. Nelson, Grand Forks.
H. Broder, Sidney.
Wm. Bamber, Blackpool.
T. D. Kary, Blackpool.
W. Grant, Cardiff.
J. Maesher, Vancouver.
T. Duper, San Francisco.
J. Johnston, Winnipeg.

D. B. Pince, San Francisco.
V. Holmes, San Francisco.
H. S. Sheldon, New York.
C. L. Howard, New York.
J. L. Dencom, Tacoma.
C. J. Mortimer, Dayton, O.
H. Pritchard, Montreal.
Frank Burgess, Toronto.
Geo. C. Steele, Los Angeles.
E. Harold Morton, Duluth, Minn.
Edward Russell, Toronto.
R. C. Urquitt, Ottawa.
C. J. Thompson, Ottawa.
H. Grant, Geo. M. Los Angeles.
J. H. Smith, French Lick, Ind.
P. Mahoney, Passaic, N. J.
B. Brennan, Montreal.
D. E'Brien, Brandon.
J. Smith, Seattle.
H. Cooper, Seattle.

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A. C. Rief, Seattle.
H. M. Robertson, Seattle.
Mrs. E. A. Hinchcliffe, Vancouver.
Nicholas Van Ness, Cadboro Bay.
F. Davey, Vancouver.
Paul Lee, Seattle.
N. C. Bailett, Vancouver.
C. McIlrady, Vancouver.
Geo. Williams, Vancouver.
E. J. Dal, San Francisco.
John Dalise, San Francisco.
Thos. Porter, Sydney.
Mrs. Porter, Sydney.
Miss Porter, Sydney.

J. Campbell, Sydney.
A. Bashford, Sydney.
H. Helvorser, San Fran.
F. Davey, Vancouver.
Wm. Shearing, Duncan.
John Sprott, New Westminster.
R. McOlvant, New Westminster.
Henry Mickstand, Camp.
M. J. Sommers, Camp.
John Lammasy, Vancouver.
E. Shaugnessy, Vancouver.
E. Shaugnessy, Sydney.
A. Haslam, Sydney.
Tom C. Oldershaw, East.
John V. Ayer, Seattle.
Chas. Gartly, Nanaimo.
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A. J. Doonan, Winnipeg.
R. A. Wright, Seattle.
F. J. Nassam, Vancouver.
J. Payman, Nanaimo.
G. Nelson, Grand Forks.
H. Broder, Sidney.
Wm. Bamber, Blackpool.
T. D. Kary, Duluth.
W. Grant, Cardiff.
J. Maesh, Vancouver.
T. Duper, San Francisco.
J. Johnston, Winnipeg.

SEEDING SEASON AT HAND

Seeds **SEEDS** Seeds

Make your selections while all lines are complete.

FELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Quality Grocers.

297 As often as ye ring up Phone 297
Your orders will receive our best attention.**TO RENT** Modern Bungalow, six rooms, Esquimalt Road.**\$500.00 CASH** Balance easy terms, will buy modern Bungalow, convenient to Oak Bay Avenue car line.**\$600.00 CASH** Balance easy terms, will buy 6 roomed house and large lot convenient to the Park and Dallas Road.**BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD**

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Malt and HypophosphitesCOMBINED WITH THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF COD LIVER OIL.
This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked. We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate, or to anyone needing a tonic.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, Government St., near Yates

Marine HardwareAnchors and Chains, Manila Rope
Galvanized and Brass
Goods
Yacht Paints, Copper Paints**E. B. MARVIN & CO.**

Ship Chandlers—1206 Wharf St.

Shoes of Today for Women

The best the fashions have evolved for the foot comfort of the fair sex. They fit the most homely feet and always retain their graceful and symmetrical lines.

BAKER SHOE COMPANY, LTD.

1169 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

BICYCLES

We are pleased to announce that we are making extensive arrangements to meet every requirement of the fastidious cyclist. All the well known lines of English and American wheels formerly handled by us are again being stocked as well as several new makes of special interest. Our repair department will have the best skilled workmen to handle every customer's wheel. An English repairer of long experience will put all British wheels in trim, while a man of 15 years practice in Canadian and American cycle work, formerly in the employ of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., will make wheels of home manufacture "O. K."

Bicycle Department
Plimley Automobile Company, Limited
812 Government Street, Opposite Postoffice.**The Imperial Underwriters' Corporation**Capital, \$141,400. Fully Subscribed.
Members of the V. I. Fire Underwriters Association.**Fire Insurance—Plate Glass Insurance**
Applications invited for the Corporation's**Agency for Victoria**In applying, state other companies represented, if any, and the probable yearly amount of business that could be introduced.
Applications to be sent to the Corporation's Head Office

Vernon, B. C.

ESQUIMALT RESIDENTS ASK FOR PROTECTION

Will Urge Attorney-General to Put End to Present Conditions

"That a deputation from this meeting wait upon the attorney-general and call his attention to the evils that exist in this district, and urge upon him the necessity of more constables being appointed and that the law be more strictly enforced."

The above resolution was passed at a well-attended meeting held in the Sailors' and Soldiers' home at Esquimalt last night. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to do away with existing conditions under which large numbers of men, and often women, from the city frequented saloons in the Esquimalt district on Sundays and disturb the neighborhood by their drunken and indecent behavior.

The above resolution, too, is the first work in the campaign now being taken under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. to organize the Esquimalt district for the campaign which will be undertaken throughout the province, looking to the securing of a local option law. The recent meetings held by Miss Ada Murcutt were directed towards this end, and Miss Murcutt is now on the mainland holding a series of meetings while the work of organization was being rapidly pushed ahead.

At last night's meeting a deputation consisting of Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Dickson, H. Dallas Helmcken and A. Johnson was appointed to wait upon the attorney-general, present the resolution and discuss the question of better police protection for Esquimalt and the sale of liquor.

Urges Organization.

Mrs. Spofford, provincial president of the W. C. T. U., gave a short address on the evils of the liquor traffic and the need of thorough organization not only in British Columbia, but also throughout the Dominion.

It had been expected that John Jardine, M. P., would occupy the chair, but owing to his sessional duties, he was unable to be present. Ex-Mayor Morley of Victoria presided in the absence of Mr. Jardine, and expressed his pleasure at being present. He stated that he had the work of reform close to his heart, and while he had been mayor, he had appreciated the fact that what affected the city also affected Esquimalt; that as the evils existing in the city were corrected, they naturally spread to the outside districts. In introducing Mrs. Spofford, Mr. Morley eulogized her good work in the matter of reform.

Advocates Local Option.

Mrs. Spofford thanked the chairman for his introduction, though she thought she was well known to all present at the meeting. She referred in complimentary terms to several articles which had appeared in the Colonist relative to the need of some regulations of the "road-houses," and particularly to an article which, in commenting on the activity of the temperance forces elsewhere, had stated that it was "the handwriting on the wall." She gave a brief resume of the efforts which are being made in Ontario and Manitoba by the reform element relative to the restriction of liquor licenses and the demand, ever growing louder, that the municipalities should have the right to vote upon the local option idea, and that not a three-fifths vote, but a majority vote, should decide whether local option should be granted or not. In the past years there had been much to contend against, and seemingly the efforts of those desirous of reform had not been very successful, but the success which has already attended the movement to abolish the liquor traffic was, she declared, the handwriting on the wall, the earnest of what would be accomplished in the future.

The nation, Mrs. Spofford declared, is awakening to the fact that the traffic is a curse, that it is a menace to the people, whose moral, intellectual and physical welfare is seriously imperilled.

Woman and the Franchise

Referring to the growing demand on the part of the women for the franchise she felt that every woman who is a householder, mother of a family, giving children to the state, training citizens for the nation, was entitled to the franchise whether she was a owner of property or not. The fact was that many women had no opportunity to acquire property by reason of their home duties and they were not able to get a voice in the affairs of the country though none were so necessarily interested in the moral welfare of the country. She was sure that if the women of British Columbia had a voice in the government of the province the disreputable conditions which now exist in Esquimalt would not have been allowed to exist.

In British Columbia the work of the W. C. T. U. was being well organized and as fine a body of women as can be found anywhere was taking an active part in the work all over this province. Mrs. Spofford complimented the men and women who were coming from the prairies and the east to settle here. They were taking an even greater interest in the work than those who had been here a long time. The union believed that the time had come when British Columbia must have a local option law and that it was in position to create a sentiment in favor of such a measure that if it wanted local option it could have it.

Mrs. Spofford was of the opinion that the next legislature would grant local option but if not the W. C. T. U. would keep on until it was secured. It had taken the papers a long time to recognize the conditions in Esquimalt, she had been talked about by the women's organizations for a long time. The evil had gone to such an extent that the public had been forced to take notice. Mrs. Spofford wondered why the province paid for legislation and for officers to carry out that legislation and yet the laws were not enforced. It appeared that nothing was done until the indignation of the people rose to such a pitch that the authorities were forced to act. The speaker urged that the organization should be perfected in Esquimalt and then to speak out and they would speak with a purpose.

Condemns Liquor Traffic

Arthur Wright, a resident of the district, spoke briefly on the evils of the Sunday sale of liquor and the presence of numbers of drunken people who constituted a nuisance and a menace to the neighborhood. He did not in a position to tell much about the regulation of saloons but he could tell about the results. He declared there was no beneficial result from the road house, no reason for its existence.

SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERSTypewriters Rented Repaired
A. M. Jones, Sole Agent
Phone 21035, Ribbons, Etc
Room 18, 1006 Government St.

istence and its presence depreciated the value of surrounding property. They were sapping the moral, intellectual and physical strength of the young people. Mr. Wright urged all to unite and demand that "something be done to wipe out of existence the liquor traffic in the Esquimalt district."

H. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., stated that while not a resident of the district, he was well aware of conditions there. It was a disgrace to see drunken men piling upon the cars on Sundays. The only thing to do was to get at the root of the evil. The trouble was that these drunken men were not residents of Esquimalt but of Victoria. These were the ones to get rid of. Mr. Helmcken instanced the great work being done by the James Bay Athletic club in the training of young men, of the good surroundings for the youth, and he hoped that some such organization could be instituted at Esquimalt. He would give it every assistance in his power.

The question of organization was considered at some length by the meeting, and it was finally decided, upon Mrs. Spofford's suggestion, to appoint a committee of ten with power to add to its number, to consider organization matters and report to another meeting which will be held next Wednesday evening at the same place. This committee was appointed as follows: Mesdames Griffith, Dickson, Whittier, Stewart, Blackader and Messrs. H. Dallas Helmcken, A. Johnson, McCallum, Griffin and Brown. The committee will hold a meeting in a few days to perfect organization and will report to the next general meeting. Hearty votes of thanks were tendered to the various speakers.

NEWS OF THE CITY**Mr. Hawthornthwaite Will Speak**
J. H. Hawthornthwaite, M. P., will address a meeting of the electors at Bolestin Road schoolhouse tonight at 8 o'clock.**Gives Organ Recital.**
G. Jennings Burnett will give an organ recital in St. John's church next Tuesday evening. He will be assisted by good local talent and by the choir of the church.**Renewing Acquaintances.**
Provincial Constable Colin Campbell of Windermere, B. C., is in the city renewing old acquaintances. He brought an insane man from that place to the New Westminster asylum and came on to Victoria, where he will spend a day or two before returning home. Constable Campbell, several years ago, was a member of the local police force.**Rate of Single Fare.**
An excursion rate of return for a single fare is being run to Ottawa for all who wish to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, to be held at Ottawa from March 4 to 6. E. R. Stephen, general agent of the Great Northern Railway company, has been notified of the new rate. The tickets will carry holders over all lines operating in a direct route, and may be purchased from all points in British Columbia.**Will Attend Convention.**
Mayor Hall will leave this morning for Nanaimo, where the annual meeting of the Union of Municipalities of British Columbia will be held this year. Representatives from all the municipalities will be present, and the session promises to be an important one. Matter affecting all municipalities will be considered and many important subjects dealt with. The city is entitled to send three delegates, but while it is probable that another delegate to represent the city will accompany Mayor Hall, it is not yet known who will go.**Eagles' Ball Thursday**
Members of Victoria Aerle No. 12 are reminded that tonight is the last regular meeting before the grand masquerade ball which takes place Thursday night, and all should make an effort to attend. Tickets are selling very rapidly, and those who have not obtained theirs, should do so immediately, as only a limited number have been printed. The committee say that the Assembly hall will accommodate the number of people who will attend the ball. They wish to point out that the floor space is now considerably larger than it was and at the meeting held Sunday a floor committee of twelve was appointed to look after the handling of all dancers and spectators. This will expedite matters and avoid any crush, which otherwise might ensue. The prizes in Ogilvie's Hardware Co.'s store are attracting a great deal of attention.**THE WEATHER**

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., February 26, 1908.

SYNOPSIS.
A disturbance is hovering off the northern coast of the province while the pressure continues high over the North Pacific states. Snow has fallen in Cariboo; light to moderate rain at Port Simpson, Kamloops and in eastern Oregon, and heavy rain in the districts on the straits. In the prairie provinces the pressure is increasing, light snowfall has occurred at Regina and Winnipeg. The weather clear and in Manitoba, but warmer in the two western provinces.**TEMPERATURE.**
Victoria, B. C. 41 49
Vancouver .. 38 41
New Westminster .. 38 41
Kamloops .. 28 36
Barkerville .. 18 28
Port Simpson .. 10 20
Dawson, Y. T. -4 -4
Calgary, Alta. 24 38
Winnipeg, Man. 2 8
Toronto, Ont. 34 42
San Francisco, Cal. 46 64**FORECASTS.**
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Wednesday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Increasing southerly winds, unsettled and mild with rain.
Lower Mainland: Easterly winds, stronger on the straits, unsettled with rain and not much change in temperature.
TUESDAY.
Highest .. 49
Lowest .. 41
Mean .. 45
Rain, 1.02 inch.
An old negro named Calhoun is dead at Durham, Ont., aged 112.**New English Prints**

We have now in stock the two best makes of prints "Grafton's and Crum's" which are guaranteed fast colors.

Grafton's Prints

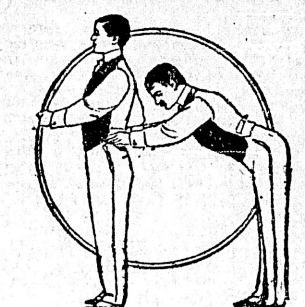
Per yard .. 15c

Crum's Prints

Six yards for .. \$1.00

G. A. Richardson & Co.
VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.**REAL VIOLET**We've another big shipment of the highest class Perfumes to hand, among them the genuine **Violette D'Or**
The odor of nothing but Violet flowers. Above all, it is lasting. Buy as much or as little as you like. Per ounce\$2.00

We itemize three other genuine Violet Perfumes, which are much lower priced:

Natural Violet
(Crown Perfume)
Vera-Violette
(Rogers & Gallet)
Suprema Violet
(Stearns)
Monad Violet
(Colgate.)**Terry & Marett**
Prescription Druggists.
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.**In a Measure**We may be said to be **STYLE CREATORS** in
Men's Suits For Spring
We give special attention to all garments and guarantee the latest fashions and perfect fit.
One trial is all that we ask.**Peden's Tailoring Parlors**
611 Fort St.**TIDE TABLE.**

Victoria, B. C., February, 1908.

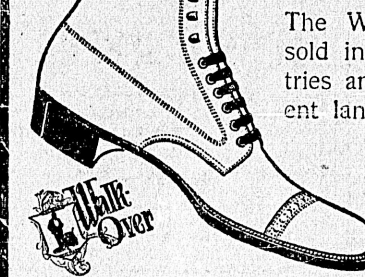
Date	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht	Time Ht
1	5:16 8.4	6:58 8.4	12:19 10.3	3:20 37 0.7
2	5:18 8.6	8:10 8.2	13:10 10.1	12:30 0.9
3	5:24 8.6	9:18 7.8	14:09 9.7	22:04 1.4
4	5:29 8.7	10:15 6.9	15:02 9.2	45 2.2
5	5:34 8.7	11:11 6.1	16:16 8.6	22:34 3.1
6	5:44 8.8	12:28 6.2	17:34 7.4	.....
7	5:47 8.7	13:47 6.3	18:54 6.5	4:19 27 6.7
8	5:54 8.5	15:07 6.4	20:12 5.9	22:33 6.5
9	6:02 8.3	16:29 6.5	21:28 5.2	.....
10	6:10 8.0	17:54 6.6	22:43 4.5	.....
11	6:18 7.7	19:19 6.7	23:58 3.8	.....
12	6:26 7.4	20:44 6.8	.....	.....
13	6:34 7.1	22:09 6.9	.....	.....
14	6:42 6.8	23:34 7.0	.....	.....
15	6:50 6.5	0:59 7.1	.....	.....
16	6:58 6.2	2:24 7.2	.....	.....
17	7:06 5.9	3:49 7.3	.....	.....
18	7:14 5.6	5:14 7.4	.....	.....
19	7:22 5.3	6:39 7.5	.....	.....
20	7:30 5.0	8:04 7.6	.....	.....
21	7:38 4.7	9:29 7.7	.....	.....
22	7:46 4.4	10:54 7.8	.....	.....
23	7:54 4.1	12:19 7.9	.....	.....
24	8:02 3.8	1:44 8.0	.....	.....
25	8:10 3.5	3:09 8.1	.....	.....
26	8:18 3.2	4:34 8.2	.....	.....
27	8:26 2.9	5:59 8.3	.....	.....
28	8:34 2.6	7:24 8.4	.....	.....
29	8:42 2.3	8:49 8.5	.....	.....
30	8:50 2.0	10:14 8.6	.....	.....
31	8:58 1.7	11:39 8.7	.....	.....

The height is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the Datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

The steamer Georgia, of the Canadian-Mexican line, from Salina Cruz via Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo and Guaymas, is expected to reach port today. She is scheduled to sail again on March 1 for the south.

The agent of marine and fisheries gives notice that the fog signal at the Ballenas Islands, Strait of Georgia, will be a blast of four seconds duration every minute. The signal will be placed in operation without further notice. The fog alarm building is a rectangular wooden building, painted white with a red roof.

The steamer Shinano Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, which left Yokohama last Wednesday, is bringing 60 passengers and 151 tons of freight for this port.

See Our Walk-over WindowThe WALK-OVER SHOE is sold in Thirty different countries and under Fifteen different languages. Any one who wears them will tell you there is nothing like them in style, quality or fit.
CALL AND SEE THEM.**IDEAL SHOE STORE**
1116 Government Street, Opp. Spencer's, Victoria, B. C.**WE GUARANTEE**

Every Watch we sell to be a good, reliable timekeeper. And the guarantee of the

Oldest Established Watchmaking House in B. C.

Is worth something. And, too, all our watches are thoroughly overhauled by our watchmakers before being placed on sale. Our prices are as low as possible, considering the quality of the watches. Let us show you our special medium-size watches, sterling silver cases, for young men, at \$7.50 and \$10.00.

NOTE.—When we repair watches or clocks they GO.

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GOVERNMENT STREET.**COAL COAL COAL**
J. KINGHAM & CO.Victoria Agents for New Wellington Coal, Mined by the Nanaimo Collieries. At current rates.
OFFICE: 34 BROAD STREET. TELEPHONE 647.**Phrenological Entertainment and Social**
For the Benefit of the**Y. M. C. A.**In the Y. M. C. A. Hall on
Saturday, Feb. 29, at 8 p. m. Tickets 25c**\$2.50 Mill Wood \$2.50**

For the remainder of the month of February we will deliver to any part of the city within one mile of our mill, slab wood cut in lengths suitable for stoves and heaters, at \$2.50 per large two-horse load. Send or telephone orders to the

B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd. at their Mill on Victoria Arm, at the End of Garbally Road. PHONE 864**J. A. SAYWARD**
Rock Bay
VICTORIA, B. C.

Sashes, Doors and Woodwork of All Kinds. Rough and Dressed Lumber Shingles, Laths, Etc.

P. O. Box 298. T. ELFFORD, Manager. Telephone 162**THE SHAWNIGAN LAKE LUMBER CO., Ltd.**

MILLS: SHAWNIGAN LAKE

Manufacturers of Rough and Dressed Fir and Cedar Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Etc. of the best quality. Seasoned Kiln-Dried Flooring and Finishing Lumber always in stock.

Office and Yards: Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.

FOR LUMBER, SASH, DOORS AND ALL
Kinds of Building Material, go to
THE TAYLOR MILL COMPANY, Limited Liability.

Mill, Office and Yards: North Government Street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box 628. Tel. 564.

Have a look in the Ogilvie Hardware Co.'s window at the handsome prizes to be given free at the Eagle's ball.

Amherst school shoes have double tips.

Prepare for next big ball—The celebrated Court dermatologist of Europe, special on beauty culture, Dr. Christian, A.M., M.D., Audin Oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, sallowness or any other blemish of the skin. Gray hair will return gray hair to its natural color, positive cure for dandruff, stops hair falling, giving it a silky luster, and contains no oil or dye. Dermathol removes pimples, blackheads, oily skin, or any skin troubles. Obesthal, a positive external cure for obesity. Hair Destroyer kills the hair bulb and destroys all superfluous hair. Mrs. Winch, 317 Cormorant street, above Blanchard. Mail orders given special attention.

The new bow cards for Valentine's day. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

GRAY HAIR is harmful to your success in social or business life. Do not tolerate it when by a judicious use of the famous natural color compound, "Eternal Youth," your locks will soon return to their natural shade. It is not a dye—perfectly harmless. \$1.25 per bottle. Mrs. C. Kosche, Hair-Dressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas St., Balmoral Block, Victoria. Tel. 1175.

The stove sale at Clydes, 42 Johnson street, is the attraction of the day.

Now is the best time to have your pillows and mattresses renovated by the steam and cold-blast process at the Sanitary Feather Works, 1155 N. Park St. Phone 392.

Ladies' Coats for Spring—The newest and most stylish makes of perfect fitting coats for ladies' and misses; also pony jackets in great variety. Materials and workmanship of the best. Prices from \$4.85. Robinson's Cash Store, 88 Yates street.

English Goods Are the Best and the best of English goods are sold at the Beehive, Douglas street. Try their hosiery; it will please you, not 25c up. New styles in blouses, not shown elsewhere, from \$1.25 up. Call and see them; it will cost you nothing.

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA ROOMS

Try Some of Our Choice English Chocolates

A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,
A CUP OF COFFEE,
A CUP OF COCOA AND WHIPPED CREAM,
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while down town will refresh you.

CLAY'S CONFECTIONERY

Tel. 101. 619 Fort Street.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled With Skill and Care.
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES
In Endless Variety.

B. C. DRUG STORE

541 Johnson Street. Phone 356
J. TEAGUE.

Cabbage Plants in Season

Now is the time to set out your

Cabbage Plants for Early Use

We have a fine, healthy lot now ready.

JAY & CO.

13 Broad Street Phone 1024

There are all kinds of Ready Roofings, but, after all is said and done,

MALTHOID

Gets The Business

Twenty-three years of actual experience in manufacturing roofing has demonstrated to the public that we are the leaders in High Grade Roofing.

R. ANGUS - 51 Wharf St.

WINTER STOVES—Select your from Clarke & Pearson's large and complete stock.

Comic Valentines. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

All the latest novelties in Valentines, 5c to \$1.00. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Proved He Was Wrong.

Eighty-two years ago last December, Rellef, the Russian Nihilist, was condemned to death by hanging. The hangman's rope failed and Rellef was thrown to the ground. In these circumstances a man's life is often spared, even in Russia, and the Emperor was inclined to mercy. But he asked a question. "Did the condemned man say anything on regaining consciousness?" "Sir," was the reply, "he said that in Russia nothing could be done properly, not even the twisting of a rope." "Prove him to the contrary," answered the Muscovite ruler. And it was done.—Chicago News.

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When Buying Silverware

do you think more about price or quality?

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.
cost more than some, but are of a quality that lasts generations. In buying Waiters, Tureens, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

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ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.
LEMON, GONNASON & CO. PHONE 77
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FREE Graphophone Concert

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SATURDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Hear the new March Edison Records on a 20th Century Graphophone.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

Ladies MEDICAL Gents

MASSAGE

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MR. BJORNELT, SWEDISH

MASSAGE.

Special Massage and Treatment by appointments.

Body Development.

Room 2, Vernon Bldg., Douglas St.

Hours 1 to 6. Phone 1629.

Applications are Invited

By the Board of School Trustees of Victoria, B. C., for the position of City Superintendent of Public Schools; annual salary \$2,350. It is desired that applications be received by March 10, 1908.

MARGARET MACDONALD

Secretary School Trustees.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 24, 1908.

Miss Thain's Orchestra

The Orchestra, under the leadership of Miss Thain, which furnished the music for the Charity Ball given at the Empress Hotel, is prepared to furnish music for all occasions. Any number of instruments as desired. Phone: Miss Thain, 1570. 647 Fort Street.

MRS. CAMPBELL

Chiroprapist

1203 GOV'T ST.

Upstairs

Will Go Out by Appointment

Telephone 1678

RAGS WANTED

at

THE COLONIST OFFICE

Woods With Value of Gold.

Some woods are so precious that they sell by the pound instead of by board measurement. French burl brings from fifteen cents a pound up to a single log has sold in New York for \$25.00. It is curious to note that the value of this wood depends upon the wart or knot which forms upon the tree when young, and that the protuberance is caused by the sting of an insect. The twisted burl produces in time strange combinations of lines which take a high polish.

A more expensive wood than the French burl is a rare wood that comes from the coast of Africa and is commonly known as amboy. This frequently sells at from twenty to twenty-five cents a pound. It is a reddish brown wood, irregularly veined, and is held in high esteem for inlaying. Even ebony is sold by weight. This is the heaviest of woods and usually the shafts of the immense machinery wear out before the lignum vitae bearings.

The rarest of all precious woods is said to be the calamander tree which grows on the island of Ceylon where it is held in reverent awe. At one time the trees were quite plentiful there; but only about ninety specimens remain and all these are numbered and jealously guarded by the government. The calamander trees are so precious that when five pieces of furniture made of the wood were exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair they were insured for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but elaborate and skilled workmanship of course entered largely into this valuation. The wood is brilliantly red, but mottled in veining when polished, but its almost priceless value is due to a good deal to its rarity. Anyone who could raise a grove of calamander trees in his lifetime could bequeath to his heirs a fortune greater than that contained in a gold or silver mine.

Don't forget the Grand Masquerade Ball to be given in Assembly Hall next Thursday by the Victoria Eagles.

JUDGMENTS GIVEN IN NATAL ACT APPEAL

All Three Judges Hold Local Statute Repugnant to the Dominion Act

Justices Irving, Morrison and Clement handed down yesterday their judgments dismissing the appeal of the province from the decision of Chief Justice Hunter, who decided that the local Natal act was repugnant to the Dominion act giving the effect of law to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. Their lordships are unanimous, as a perusal of their decisions will show, and for the same reasons, though couched in somewhat different terms. The provincial authorities are not satisfied with the judgments thus rendered, but intend taking the matter to the court of last resort. Yesterday leave was sought for and obtained to make appeal directly to the privy council, and it is presumed that the highest court on the land will pass on the matter with the least delay compatible with its engagements.

The text of the three judgments follows:

Mr. Justice Irving

In the supreme court of British Columbia in the full court.

Re M. Nakane and T. Okasako.

Judgment of Mr. Justice Irving.

This is an appeal from the chief justice who on a writ of habeas corpus released two Japanese who were detained under a warrant of commitment given under the provisions of the British Columbia Immigration act, 1908.

The chief justice came to the conclusion that the Immigration act, 1908, was not applicable to the subjects of the Emperor of Japan.

The B. C. Immigration act, 1908, is founded on powers conferred by section 95 of the B. N. A. act upon the provincial government. By that section it is declared as follows:

"55. In each province the legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province, and to immigration into the province; and it is hereby declared that the parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces, and to immigration into all or any of the provinces; and any law of the legislature of a province relative to agriculture or to immigration shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada."

It is to be observed that under section 95 the legislation of the province shall have effect in a province "so long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada."

By a statute, assented to on the 20th January, 1907, entitled "An Act Respecting a Certain Treaty Between Canada and Japan," it is recited that a convention was signed between the United Kingdom and Japan concerning commercial relations between Canada and Japan, and subsequently ratifications of the said convention were exchanged. It then declared that the convention, which is set forth in the schedule to the act, was thereby sanctioned.

By article 1 of the treaty referred to in the convention, it is provided that: "The subjects of each of the two high contracting parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other contracting party." On behalf of the province it is said that this act, to which I have referred, is not an act or a statute at all, and that the Dominion government, even if they had power to sanction or give effect to this act, has not done so. With regard to their power to give effect to the treaty, the answer is to be found in the 132nd section of the B. N. A. act as follows:

"132. The parliament and government of Canada shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or of any province thereof, as part of the British empire, towards foreign countries, arising under treaties between the empire and such foreign countries."

Then the question remains, has the Dominion government in the act given effect to the treaty? The language is "The convention, etc., set forth in the schedule is hereby sanctioned." That expression seems to be a very apt and proper way of giving effect to a treaty to all the terms of the treaty. With out an act giving effect to the treaty there would be no binding law governing the officials of this country. The word "sanction," which is derived from the Latin "sanctus," "sacred," signifies to ratify a decree or ordinance—in an extended sense to make anything binding. In itself, it conveys the idea of authority by the person sanctioning. It is the lending of a name, an authority or an influence in order to strengthen and confirm a thing. It may not be out of place to give the following quotation where it is used by Addison:

"Men of the greatest sense are always diffident of their private judgment until it receives a sanction from the public."

That act, I think, is a complete answer to the present appeal. It is not possible that there can be two legislative bodies having equal jurisdiction in this matter, and when the Dominion parliament has entered the field of legislation it occurs to me to the exclusion of provincial legislation.

I would dismiss the appeal.

(Signed) P. A. IRVING.

Mr. Justice Morrison

Judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison: The only point seriously argued before us is whether 6-1 Edw. VII, chapter 50, entitled "An Act Respecting a Certain Treaty between Canada and Japan," which purports to sanction the convention between the United Kingdom and Japan respecting commercial relations between Canada and Japan, has given the provisions of the convention the force and effect of a law of Canada.

Mr. Cassidy seems to me to have taken much higher ground than the nature and circumstances of this case justify. If the convention in question were a high treaty dealing with the more grave and important political and diplomatic questions which sometimes concern nations, his forceful and ingenious argument would be quite appropriate.

The Anglo-Japanese convention, however, is a convention treaty dealing with a subordinate question wherein the high contracting parties are bound to observe the stipulations contained in the treaty, and as those stipulations are respecting Canada's commercial relations with Japan, the obligation is imposed upon Canada to take legislative action, which obli-

tion was discharged by the enactment above referred to, without which sanction the courts of this country could not enforce the provisions of the treaty.

The provisions of the treaty affect the whole of Canada as well as the whole of Japan, and both parties thereto contemplated uniformity in their enforcement. Therefore, the provisions of this treaty, thus sanctioned by Canada, being in harmony with the existing federal enactments respecting immigration, must be taken as a law of Canada touching immigration. That being so, is the British Columbia enactment, known as the "British Columbia Immigration act, 1908," repugnant to it? In my opinion it is. Every sense of the word. Although the subject of immigration in some respects and for some purposes falls within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislature, yet where there is already an enactment on the subject by the federal parliament, it must be shown that the provincial legislation is in furtherance of the federal legislation. And in doing so, regard must be had to the character, nature and scope of the federal enactment.

The exercise of the power given the federal parliament by sections 132 and 95 of the B. N. A. act completely destroys any effect the provincial act was intended to have as far as the subjects of Japan are concerned.

I entirely agree with the learned chief justice upon this point, the only one adjudicated upon by him, and upon which this appeal arises.

(Signed) A. MORRISON.

Mr. Justice Clement

The judgment of Mr. Justice Clement was:

I agree entirely with the learned chief justice and my brothers Irving and Morrison on the one real point of these appeals. To my mind the case for the appellant attorney-general is hopeless; so hopeless that I feel constrained to express my regret that I should not have been able to do so proper to attempt to enforce the British Columbia Immigration act, 1908, as against these respondents.

We live under a federal system of government. With regard to certain matters the Canadian people speak as a unit, while as to other matters we speak separately, and, if there comes, diversely by provinces. The system was brought to birth only after long travail. The minds of our best men were long occupied in fixing upon the proper line of division between matters of general or Canadian concern and matters of more immediately local or provincial concern, and the result of their labors as embodied in the British North America act should be loyally recognized and respected. No doubt honest differences of opinion may exist in many cases as to where the line is drawn by that act, or as to the question on which side of the line a particular matter should properly fall. But to suggest doubt where no real doubt exists, and particularly as to matters apt to inflame, is not, in my judgment, to be commended. Such a matter we have here. This matter of Japanese immigration has been dealt with properly, that is to say, constitutionally, by the parliament of Canada, and I must say that to my mind it smacks strongly of disloyalty when the authorities of one province undertake to over-ride and render abortive the will of the people of Canada—et quorum pars magna sumus—constitutionally expressed in an act of the parliament of Canada; and when they even make bold to forbid the honorable observance of our solemn engagements with a foreign power.

I should perhaps add that I express no opinion as to the effect, each upon the other, of the Japanese Treaty act and the Dominion Immigration act.

I would dismiss the appeal with costs.

(Signed) W. H. P. CLEMENT.

Victoria, B. C., February 25, 1908.

FREE TEXT BOOKS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Announcement Made to Legislature by Hon. Dr. Young, Yesterday

Free text books for the schools of British Columbia, both rural and city, has been decided upon by the provincial government.

Such was the announcement of Hon. Dr. Young to the legislature yesterday. This decision has been the outcome of long settled, of government when the authorities of one province undertake to over-ride and render abortive the will of the people of Canada—et quorum pars magna sumus—constitutionally expressed in an act of the parliament of Canada; and when they even make bold to forbid the honorable observance of our solemn engagements with a foreign power.

The distribution will be in the hands of the department here and the appointment of additional officials will be made. In all there are some 32,000 pupils attending the schools of the province and the distribution alone will be a source of considerable expense.

The provincial government purchases the books from various eastern firms at a much lower price than the cost of manufacturing here would be. This has been demonstrated by the case of California. In the latter state the attempt was made to print the books by the government and distribute them at cost. The geography in use there is the same as here and while the retail trade in this city supplies the book at \$1. in California the cost price alone was \$1.50.

The provincial government obtains most of the text books from the Copp Clark company of Toronto, the Morang Publishing company and other eastern firms.

The first books to be distributed will be the readers.

ANOTHER DEAD HORSE.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF A JUST CLAIM.

To whom it may concern: On August 23, 1907, I took out a policy of insurance with the British-American Live Stock Association, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., on all my horses through their local representatives, THE COAST LOCATORS. On the 28th of January I lost one of them, insured for \$100, on which a receipt was made to me on the 20th of February. On the 24th I received their cheque for the full amount. I take this method of thanking them for their promptness in settling my claim, and I recommend them and their company to all owners of stock. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of February, A. D. 1908. (Signed) JAS. E. PAINTER.

FULL COURT DELIVERS ITS JUDGMENTS TODAY

Arguments in Criminal Case of Rex vs. Scherf—Green vs. World This Morning

This afternoon the full court will deliver its judgments in the cases of Bridgman vs. Hepburn, Scott vs. Milne and Scott vs. McCarter. The last two are Vancouver cases, but the first is a local appeal for recovery of a real estate commission, whose decision is awaited with a great deal of interest in real estate circles, both in Victoria and Vancouver. The original judgment, given for the defendant by Mr. Justice Irving, was received with something like dismay by the real estate fraternity, who believed that it had the effect of altering the hitherto accepted law very much to their disadvantage. This afternoon the suspension of the earners of fat commissions will be ended.

The full court yesterday was occupied in hearing the case of Rex vs. Scherf, sitting as a court in banc. It is a criminal appeal from a sentence delivered by Mr. Justice Martin at the Fernie assizes last autumn. The facts are unprintable, but the legal points involved are of interest to practitioners of the criminal law. For the appellants Joseph Martin, K. C., argued that where leave of the trial judge had been obtained to appeal under section 1,021 of the code, the court in banc could practically retry the case, and was not in any way bound to consider the findings of the jury on the questions of fact. Alternative relief was also asked in the way of a new trial on the ground of misdirection of the jury, as well as on the ground that no evidence was adduced which would support the charge as laid in the indictment. The evidence indicating a point of fact, an entirely different branch of offense. The chief ground of misdirection was that the trial judge had not indicated to the jury that they could bring in a verdict of a lesser offense in the same category, although asked for instructions on that point by the jury.

For the crown, Deputy Attorney-General McLean traversed the points raised by Mr. Martin, he directed most of his arguments to an attempt to induce the court to reverse itself on the question of instructions to the jury. The court had held before that a judge must inform the jury that it is entitled to bring in lesser verdicts than those indicated in the indictment if they think fit. His argument was that where the facts clearly showed that a man was either guilty or not guilty of the crime as charged, a finding of a lesser offense should not be encouraged by the judge, quoting in his favor a five to four decision of the supreme court of the United States. The chief justice, in declining to depart from previously expressed decisions, said that the reason was that the court of appeal could never really tell for certain if the facts did actually point as suggested. The record might, but at the same time there might be something in the demeanor of witness during part of his evidence which would induce the jury to believe his evidence up to a certain point, and no further. The result was that it was necessary that the jury should invariably be advised of their full legal rights.

The court reserved judgment. This morning Green vs. The World newspaper will be argued.

APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

Council for Loschiavo to Proceed by Way of Habeas Corpus and Certiorari

In the police court yesterday the second charge under which it is sought to return Antonio Loschiavo to Australia by virtue of the Fugitives Offenders act was argued. In this case the Italian is charged with having deserted his child, a boy of five. The evidence was practically identical with that adduced in the case of wife desertion heard the other day, and which has been remanded. When the case for the prosecution was in, J. A. Alkman for the defence moved for a dismissal on the grounds that the only evidence adduced, that of the wife, showed that she had taken the child away from the custody of the father and kept him away, and that thus the father could not be accused of desertion. Magistrate J. A. Alkman granted the motion, whereupon Mr. Alkman asked for a week's remand to afford him an opportunity to bring the matter before the supreme court by way of habeas corpus and certiorari. The remand was granted. William C. Moresby and R. C. Lowe appear for the government of New South Wales.

WANT GAME RESERVE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Resolutions Forwarded Provincial Government by Fish and Game Society

The North American Fish and Game Protective Association at its recent session in Albany, N.Y., adopted a resolution calling upon the Government of British Columbia to make a game reserve of a section of this province.

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the provincial government, and to the Colonist by E. T. D. Chambers, of Quebec, the secretary of the organization.

It reads as follows: Whereas the North American Fish and Game Protective association has obtained reliable information that in a certain portion of southeastern British Columbia, situated between Elk and Bull rivers, there exists about 50 square miles of waste lands which today are richly stocked with mountain goat, mountain sheep, grizzly bear, deer and other species of valuable wild animals, all of which are positively known to breed in and inhabit that region all the year round; and Whereas, this association is credibly informed that the region in question contains neither valuable timber, coal, nor agricultural lands, and that no claims of any kind have been entered therein, now therefore be it

Resolved by the North American Fish and Game Protective association, in annual convention assembled, that it is to the best interests of the sportsmen of all Canada, and of the world

If It's Correct, Christie Has It.

New Spring Shoes for Men

In Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Tan Kid, Tan Calf

Prices \$2.25 to \$6.00

Christie's Shoe Emporium

Cor Government and Johnson Sts.

If Christie Has It, It's Correct.

Going to Paint?

If it's the exterior or the interior of the house, we should interest you with the best ready-mixed Paint on the market.

Sunset Paint
Per gallon...\$2.00
Half gallon...\$1.10
Quart...60c

DRAKE & HORN
608 Yates Street Hardware Merchants Cor. Government St.

\$500.00 In Cash Prizes

to the 128 persons composing the best last lines for the

St. George's Baking Powder Limerick

\$200.00 will be given to the person sending in the best line.
\$50.00 to the person sending in the 2nd. best.
25.00 " " " 3rd.
5.00 each to the next twenty-five best.
1.00 " " " one hundred best.

One year ago, St. George's Baking Powder was introduced to the Canadian people.

Now, thousands of housewives use it for Cakes, Pies, Rolls and Biscuits. But there are still many who do not; we want them to try just one can of St. George's—because we know that one can will make them firm friends of this absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

That is why we are taking this means of getting YOU to see how good it is—by giving you a chance to share in the \$500.00 prize.

Everyone may compete—those who are now friends of St. George's as well as those who have never used it.

Conditions:
1st. Your line with your name and address must be plainly written on the coupon below.
2nd. Carefully remove the trade mark from a tin of St. George's Baking Powder by wetting the label with a cloth dampened in hot water (note—be careful not to get the powder in the tin damp.) Paste or pin the trade mark to the corner of the coupon in the space provided.
3rd. Competitors may send in as many lines as they like providing each is accompanied by a trade mark cut from a tin of St. George's Baking Powder.
4th. The Editor of the Montreal Star has kindly consented to act as judge and all answers will be published in this paper as soon after that date as possible.
5th. All answers must be posted not later than Feb. 28th, 1908. The names of the prize winners will be published in this paper as soon after that date as possible.
No trademark cut from our sample package will be accepted.

Limerick
For Cakes, just as light as a feather—
And Biscuits and Pies, the best ever—
You can easily bake them
St. George's will make them

I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of Montreal Star as final, and enter the competition with that understanding

Signature _____ Address _____

Address this coupon with our trade mark attached, and your line and signature plainly written, to

The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal, Que.

34 10 D

52

at large, that the whole of the region referred to be permanently set aside as a game and forest preserve, and that action tending thereto be recommended to the Government and people of British Columbia. And be it further

Resolved, that it is the view of this association that the permanent preservation of the wild animal life and scenery of the region, now tentatively known as Goat Mountain Park, would redound to the credit and also the practical benefit of the people of British Columbia for centuries to come.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The funeral of the late Carl Anthony Schussel, who had been employed at the Empress hotel since the opening, and who died at St. Joseph's hospital, after a brief attack of pneumonia, took place yesterday morning from W. B. Smith's undertaking parlors to St. Barnabas' church, where funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. G. Miller, and thence to Ross Bay cemetery, where interment was made. A. J. Brace, who has been in communication with the parents of the deceased, received instructions that the remains should be interred here. The pallbearers were W. G. Findlay, D. C. Reid, W. Warren, K. Kuhn, C. Barret and R. Young.

The British steamer Valdivia, Capt. Reed, which left Portland January 13 for Yokohama and Shanghai with flour, wheat and lumber, has reached the Chinese port with her propeller damaged and in a leaking condition. The news was conveyed in a dispatch to the Japanese association. It was not stated how the accident occurred, but the vessel evidently encountered heavy weather.



KEYSTONE WIRE MATTING

Is the best matting for cleanliness and for durability. It is sold by

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY

Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

Your Watch or Clock Needs Spring Cleaning

Don't take chances. Let us clean, oil and put it in proper repair for a year. It doesn't cost much. Telephone us and we will send for it. Our expert Watch and Clock repairer will please you.

W. H. WILKERSON 915 Government St. Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

Combining Art and Utility

There are two things to be considered in arranging the lighting apparatus of your home. First of all comes utility. To insure good light, properly distributed, you require the advice of experts. This we can supply. Equally important, if you have any regard for the beautiful, is the choosing of artistic fixtures. And here we can be of assistance also.

Our Stock of Electric Fixtures is the Largest in Western Canada

Never more complete than at the present. We are known far and wide as having a unique display of strictly up-to-date goods.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.



FASHION'S LATE DECREES

An attractive house dress for an elderly woman can be made of one of the lovely challis in shades of lavender, cutting the skirt by a nine gored pattern, but allowing sufficient fullness on each gore so that small hip tucks can be put in. This is becoming where the material is so light and thin. These tucks should be either side of the front gore and continue right around the skirt. The skirt either may touch the floor all the way around, or have a slight train, and a pretty trimming will be three rows of a deep violet ribbon put on like the illustration.

The waist is particularly pretty, full, as it is, at each side of the front into a shaped shoulder and front piece. Across the back this piece continues the same as it is on the shoulder. The material is cut in a bias strip and tucked in eighth inch tucks, with an inch space.

Of course this waist will have to be made on a lining, and the first step will be to attach the lower outside pieces, back and front, and then the tucked part is put on, stitching it to the waist on the lower edge. To go back a minute, the under arm seams are stitched after the outside is put on, but the shoulder lining seams are stitched separately and then the outside is put on.

There is a shirred vest front, which continues up into the collar, made of chiffon, the same shade of lavender as the body of the dress. This is put in on the right side of the waist and fastened in place everywhere, but on the left side the tucked piece is finished with the ribbon and left loose on the front and upper edges, and the vest and collar slip in underneath these edges and are hooked to the lining, the collar hooking up the middle of the back. A simple crushed belt finishes the bottom of the waist.

This Brand Assures Collar Comfort
Castle Brand Collars satisfy better and last longer because the gutter-seamed edges are frayed.

MAVRO—A correct collar for evening dress and any formal occasion. In four heights.—12, 2, 2, 2, 2 inches at back.

QUARTER SIZES
Also made in Elk Brand as VANCOR.
DEMAND THE BRAND
MAKERS BERLIN 717

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

It should be somebody's business to prevent the public from traversing the car track between Caledonia and Gladstone avenues. While it is possible for a strong and active person to get out of the way of the car, a child or a drunken man would be in very great danger, notwithstanding the special providence that is said to watch over such people. There is absolutely nothing to prevent a be-knighted traveller who finds himself at the head of Caledonia avenue from walking into a pit many feet in depth. As has been pointed out before, it is quite possible for a little child to be drowned in the muddy pond nearly opposite the Spring Ridge school. Could not the city or the tramway company put up a sign, "No thoroughfare," at both ends of this dangerous piece of road? No one wants to see an accident happen, and it is not for the motormen of the cars to place the responsibility of providing against the danger on them.

It is to be hoped that the city council will find it possible to grant to the Committee for Aged and Infirm Women the financial assistance they ask for. A new building is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of the work of the committee. The old home is fully occupied, and as the city grows there will be need of more space. It is very satisfactory to learn that the ladies of the committee have already a considerable sum which can be devoted to the erection of the new building. This charity is one that must commend itself to all citizens, and will no doubt receive all necessary help in their efforts to build a larger and more commodious one.

Unlike many unfortunate people who are forced to appeal to the charity of the public, most of the inmates of the home are worthy of the help and sympathy of all. They have spent their youth and prime in the service of others, and it is through no fault of their own that in their old age they find themselves lonely and friendless. Those who founded the home deserve the thanks of the whole community, and will no doubt receive all necessary help in their efforts to build a larger and more commodious one.

The children of the city of Portland, Oregon, and a fine time on Saturday. It was the birthday of Washington, and they celebrated the event by joining with their elders in planting roses to beautify their airy lovely city. No better way of teaching the lesson of patriotism could have been devised than that taken by the civic and educational authorities of Oregon. The boys and girls whose services are enlisted in the adornment of their native city will take an interest in the work, and a pride in its appearance. The holiday spirit in gardening will be looked back upon with pleasure, the growth of the trees planted will be watched with interest and the blossoms hailed with delight. With the growth of the roses a love of beauty and a spirit of altruism will be developed in the lives of the children. The feeling that they have been working for their city will do much to make them good citizens. The public spirit thus early implanted will develop into love for the state and loyalty to the nation. The patriotism that is based on service is of the genuine kind and very far indeed from the false sentiment of which we see only too many evidences.

In a great many Canadian cities the children celebrate the return of spring and help to beautify the grounds about Arbor Day. In our beautiful city we have no such custom. Nothing has been done in a public way to stimulate the interest of the children in Victoria. Many of the teachers have endeavored to brighten their schoolrooms with plants and pictures and a few have had energy and enthusiasm as well as taste enough to beautify their school grounds. But a general appeal has been made either by the school board or the city council for the help of the rising generation in the improvement of the appearance of our city.

Is it not time some such step was taken? Alderman Cameron is reported to have said a few evenings since that it was a mistake to plant more trees on our streets. Why, what has made so great an improvement in the streets of Toronto or Winnipeg should be a mistake here is difficult to understand, but Alderman Cameron's judgment in most matters is sound. It is quite certain, however, that there are many places in the city that would be vastly improved by the setting out of roses and the planting of other beautiful shrubs that grow here so rapidly and which require very little trouble.

The water supply might have been in former years an objection to any such enterprise, but our city council has resolved to remove that objection. It is quite true that even a beginning in such work cannot be made without an expenditure of time, thought and money, but the effect on the children as well as the benefit to the city would more than repay the effort and outlay. If some would come forward with a definite plan of work, there would be little trouble about arousing the interest and co-operation of the children.

It should be made a crime to leave little children shut up alone in a house. If no other evil result follows the terrors felt by the little ones when they realize that they are alone are often such as permanently to injure their health. Anyone who has ever listened to the screams of a frightened child can form some idea of the agony endured when there is no one present to give them what to do, or to

person seem groundless terrors. No mother should leave a child under the most pressing necessity, for child in the house without the protection of some older person. A terrible example of the danger occurred the other day in Madawaska, when the parents returned to find their three children burned to death. No one can think of the agony of the poor mother in her terrible bereavement without the deepest sympathy. Her grief is all the harder to bear on account of the bitterness of her self-reproach. Such an example should serve as a warning to all thoughtless parents.

WOMAN'S WORK

Members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital are asked to meet every Friday afternoon during Lent for sewing. The treasurer begs to acknowledge the donation of \$14.99 from J. W. Bolden and \$50.00 from Mrs. James Dunsmuir on account of the Children's ward.

An excellent entertainment was given on Saturday night at the W. C. T. U. Mission Hall by the Young People's Society of St. Andrew's church. The chair was taken by Mr. Molyneux and the following programme was rendered:

Piano Duet Miss Archibald and Mrs. Simpson
Sole Mr. March
Recitation Mr. Hughes
Sole Miss McIntosh
Piano Duet Mrs. Archibald and Mrs. Simpson
Violin Solo Miss K. Roberts
Recitation Mrs. Hughes
The Young People's Society, of Emmanuel Baptist church will give the entertainment on Saturday.

Friends of the Aged Woman's Home are reminded of the tea and entertainment taking place there this afternoon. The ladies in charge as well as the aged inmates will extend a hearty welcome to everyone who can make it convenient to be present, and an enjoyable afternoon is looked forward to by all.

TRIED RECIPES

Boiling a Ham

All meat should be boiled as slowly as possible in plenty of water. Skim constantly and keep covered. If boiled too fast the meat will turn dark and the outside will be hard before the inside is cooked through.

There are so many dishes to be made from a ham that it is well to buy a large "one." If the family is small a single side is to be had from the butcher, but it comes much dearer in proportion when bought in this way.

A ham weighing from 10 to 12 pounds is a good size for boiling. Put it to soak over night; 12 hours is the proper length of time.

After this place it in a boiler and cover well with cold water, bring to the boiling point slowly, and simmer gently (not boil) for five hours.

Remove from the fire and allow it to cool in the same water until the ham can be taken out with the hands.

Remove the skin and brine. Dredge with brown sugar, and cover thickly with cloves.

Place in a baking pan and bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

Keep in a warm place over the range until ready to serve.

Fried Ham With Eggs

Cut slices of ham, about half an inch thick, taking off the skin.

Put the ham in a pan and fry it gradually until brown on both sides.

Place in a hot dish, remove all the brown particles from the pan, retain a portion of the fat, into which break some eggs and fry them until the white is perfectly done, but the yolks soft, then take them out and place them on the ham.

Hot Cakes

Very good and quickly made hot cakes are prepared by beating one egg very light, stirring in a cupful of milk and two tablespoons of sugar, beating them briskly till light and then stirring in quickly a good teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in muffin tins for twenty minutes in a quick oven. This will be enough for half a dozen muffins.

Toad in the Hole

Cut into dice one pound of round steak or cold cooked meat. Beat one egg very light and add to it one pint of milk. Add this a little at a time to one cup of flour, being careful to rub out all lumps. Add one-half teaspoonful salt, butter a dish, put in the meat, season with salt and pepper; rub the batter upon it and bake one hour in a moderate oven.

Bubble and Squeak

"Bubble and squeak" was simply a "warmed over" dish of cold meat and cabbage, the meat being usually corned beef, though cold boiled or baked beef was also used. Cut about two pounds of lean cold meat in small, rather thin slices. Put them in a saucepan with a tablespoon of hot dripping and let them color quickly. Chop the cold boiled cabbage and put it into a saucepan with two tablespoons of butter, salt and pepper to taste, and stir over the fire until smoking hot and just beginning to color. Turn it out on a heated platter and press it down in the center. In the hollow arrange the browned meat, and serve at once.

Why He Hated the English

"Why did Napoleon hate the English?" once asked an instructor in history in a public school of Cincinnati—to which question no immediate reply was offered by any pupil.

"I'm sure somebody knows," said the teacher, hopefully, scanning the faces before her.

"I think I kin tell, mum," finally ventured a dirty-faced lad in the rear of the room. "He hated the English because they made him live an' die by himself on the rock of St. Helena."

PERSONAL MENTION

The Colonist readers are asked to assist in making this personal column as complete as possible. Send or phone items to the city editor.

Mrs. R. H. Pooley will leave tomorrow for Seattle where she will take the North Coast Limited for New York, sailing from that city on the White Star steamship Republic for Mediterranean points. She will accompany Col. E. G. Prior and party who will also take the same boat and after a trip through the Mediterranean will spend several months in Europe before returning to Victoria.

Miss S. A. Busse, who has been visiting with friends in the city, left yesterday via the Princess Royal and the Northern Pacific for her home in Minneapolis.

T. Gillette, ex-mayor of Nelson, H. R. Jones of Rossland, and George Bell, of Enderby, left yesterday for Nanaimo to attend the annual sessions of the Union of Municipalities of British Columbia. An interesting programme has been prepared and the sessions are expected to last at least two full days.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Ellen Martin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Kent, of this city, to J. F. Dolby Wright, of Fairfield, Notts, England.

Mrs. C. Arthur Leeder and family arrived in the city yesterday from Batteford, Sask. Mr. Leeder has taken the Joshua Davis house, on Cook street.

R. S. Day left this morning on the Princess Victoria for a short business trip to Nelson, B. C.

Mr. Justice Clements left this morning on the Princess Victoria for his home at Vancouver.

Among the passengers on the Princess Victoria for Vancouver this morning were Dr. E. Hall, Dr. Munro, W. W. Duncan, E. Jones, W. L. Collins, J. Sprott, A. T. Von Elinger, W. H. Bone, W. Ballantyne, R. Alexander, E. A. Wilson, H. Burgess, Miss Bain, C. M. Tate, W. B. Furne, R. F. Buckle, J. E. Miller and L. G. Wing.

Mrs. D. C. Reid, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, is now convalescent and expects to leave the hospital at the end of this week.

SEWING ROOM NOTES

It used to be that the black hat could be worn with any and every gown, but now the hat must match the dress not only in color but in material, a notion which is responsible for the chiffon and satin hats, worn with dresses of the same materials. The idea is not a difficult one to carry out if a woman is clever enough to trim her own hat, for she has only to buy enough of the material for her gown to have some left for a covering for a hat frame. Feathers are much in evidence on small hats.

A little gown of banana colored tulle dotted with chenille spots to match has charmingly quaint flounces of plaited tulle held in festoons with roses, formed also of chenille, and a sort of fichu bertha of lace exactly matching the banana tone, treated in an original way by being banded with a wide band of grass green satin encircling the skirt just below the knees, gleaming through the gray veiling, and having the bodies being coolingly arranged with a sort of fichu bolero of green satin nearly hidden with gray and silver braiding.

A pretty tea gown is of pale gray ninon, with a wide band of grass green satin encircling the skirt just below the knees, gleaming through the gray veiling, and having the bodies being coolingly arranged with a sort of fichu bolero of green satin nearly hidden with gray and silver braiding.

The stores are displaying some practical embroidered collars for spring wear. They are admirably adapted for wear with lingerie waists and are sure to be popular. In white and colors, tastefully embroidered, they are effectively worn with pabots, bows and ties.

A crawling apron is a garment which covers the child from throat to ankle. It has a couple of holes at the base, through which the little feet pass, and it has accompanying sleeves, so the frock beneath remains perfectly unsoiled. A less enveloping kind reaches below the knee, has holes for the arms, and buttons down the back.

Some of the buckles in millinery are made of minute flowers placed in the front of the headgear. These are composed of button roses, violets, or forget-me-nots.

New Bridge at Cairo.

The island of Rodah in the Nile, where tradition says Moses was found in the bulrushes, has just been connected with Cairo by the largest bridge ever built over the Nile in that section. The Rodah bridge, which took three years to build, is 1,740 feet long and 65 feet broad. There are fourteen spans, besides a turning span of 209 feet, which is swung by an electric motor, and which when opened gives a clear 70 feet on either side for the passage of vessels. At a recent official test every square yard of the bridge was subjected to a weight of 400 pounds. In order to give this weight the footpaths were piled with sand, while twenty train cars loaded with cement, twenty-four water carts filled with sand and eight traction engines were kept on the bridge a whole day. The deflection of each span was noted, and after that the whole of the huge traffic was driven at full speed across the bridge.—Zion's Herald.

As a cage containing eleven men was descending at the Wyken Colliery near Coventry it dashed to the bottom of the pit at great speed, causing injuries to a number of men.

Towards the £30,000 required for the extension of the London Homeopathic Hospital, Lord Cavendish, the treasurer, has received the sum of £10,000 from Sir Henry Tyler.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

Edison Records for March

SOME OF THE BIG HITS:

9777. "The Teddy Bears' Picnic" Band
9778. "Sheriff Sale of a Stranded Circus" Talking
9782. "The Heart You Lost in Maryland You'll Find in Tennessee" Song
9787. "Muggsy's Dream" Character Sketch
9793. "Down the Field" March Band
Also Nineteen Others.

WAITT'S MUSIC STORE

Largest Dealers. 1004 Government Street.

Good Soup Is Nourishing

But why waste time and fuel in the boiling of meat and vegetables when we have such a large variety of good Canned Soups at popular prices? Handy, too, to have in the house ready for use at any time.

C. & B. Soups, wide choice, 3 tins for \$1.00

SPECIAL

Clark's Chicken Soup, 3 large tins... 25c

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

Phone 88. 42 Government Street.

Spring Time Is Gardening Time

The best place to purchase your Garden and Flower Seeds is here; the best time is NOW.

STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS..... 5c

SUTTON'S SEEDS, 2 for..... 25c

FERRY & CO'S SEEDS..... 5c

We carry a full stock of these—the reliable kinds.

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 28 Where You Get the Best JOHNSON STREET

The Last of Smiley's Cook Books

Those of our subscribers wishing a copy of Smiley's Universal Household Guide are requested to call at the Colonist Office at once and obtain a copy of the book. One Dollar per copy as long as they last. This is the last lot of these books we will order.

First come first served.

HYMN WRITER WATTS

The father of the famous hymn writer, Isaac Watts, was very much opposed to his son's rhyme. He threatened again and again, but all of no avail; Isaac would make rhymes. The promised flogging came and with it the average boy's promise never to do so again. But nature and, I believe, God, made Isaac Watts make that promise in rhyme. He cried:

"Oh, my father, do some pretty take, And another rhyme I shall never make."

The provoked parent laid the lash on harder and still faster. The boy cried: Oh, my father, do spare my back from pain, And I shall never make a rhyme again."

Some children may find their places in the world in spite of parents' blunders. Isaac was sent to school. The teacher was requested to whip him for any misdeed, but especially if he should make rhymes. A rat was coming down the bellows which hung close to the teacher's head, who was praying. Isaac laughed; what boy would not? "Why did you laugh?" demanded the teacher, who could change so quickly from prayer to anger. Young Watts answered:

"Well, teacher, as there was no stairs, The rat came down the rope to say his prayers."

At last this teacher encouraged the much-misunderstood boy, and until the trumpet sounds the Christian world will continue to sing his gospel hymns: "Am I a soldier of the cross, A follower of the Lamb, And shall I fear to own his cause, Or blush to speak his name?"

"Alas and did my Saviour bleed, And did my Sovereign die, Would he devote that sacred head For such a worm as I?"

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Doth his successive journeys run; His kingdom spread from shore to shore, Till moons shall wax and wane no more."

In a Donegal Savings Bank Post Office Clerk: Do you want to withdraw or deposit?

Doogan: No, OI don't. OI want to put in.

Post Office Clerk: Sign this form, Doogan: Above the line or below? Post Office Clerk: Just above it. Doogan: Me whole name? Post Office Clerk: Yes. Doogan: OI can't write.

FOR SALE

ASHCROFT POTATOES

GUARANTEED GENUINE.

Also small lot of extra choice and EARLY SEED POTATOES

For Sale While They Last.

Wheat, Oats and Hay, both Island and Prairie, for sale cheap in lots to suit.

J. HEPBURN

535 YATES STREET.

Phone 1665. All Goods Promptly Delivered.

His Requisite

"I rather like your friend," Mrs. Page said, graciously, after Carr had gone home. "He is good-looking and agreeable, but you can't call him a brilliant conversationalist. The Lawton girls talked all around him."

"Unfortunately," replied Mr. Page, "Carr cannot talk on a subject unless he knows something about it."—Youth's Companion.

A conference is proceeding at Johannesburg between the directors of the De Beers company, the Premier Diamond Mining company, and a representative of the Diamond Buying syndicate, with the object of restoring confidence in the diamond market.

Penny packets of tobacco may now be procured from automatic machines on at least one English railway.

Are you lacking in health—the easiest thing in the world to keep, the hardest to get? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is health itself. To other remedy so effective. Satisfy yourself. 35c Tea or Tablets. C. H. Hayes, agent.

HATTERS
1107
Government
Street

The headliner on the programme was the bout between "Wat" Adams and Sammy Duffy, and the performance of the latter was loudly cheered by all of the end of the fore, "two-minute" rounds, in which the boxers took part. Duffy showed great cleverness in all of the rounds, and went after the big fellow as if he intended to put him in dreamland before the end of the fourth. He displayed an eagerness to mix it all through the fight and had the sympathy of the big crowd with him all the time. Mr. Baker was kept busy telling the men to hold on, and every round saw them clinched many times. Duffy landed most of the blows struck in all of the rounds, and some of them seemed to land forcibly on Adams in spite of the big fellow's guard. On several occasions the little fellow rushed his big antagonist to the ropes, and his aim was done in many of these onslaughts. It was rather hard to get an idea of his ability as a fighter. He took all the punishment that was coming his way smilingly and appeared to be "stalling" a great deal of the time. He landed several hard blows on the anatomy of his opponent and rocked him to the ropes at the end of a couple of occasions, but at other times it did not appear so though the form that was expected of him. He proved to be very shifty on his feet and looked as though he might be able to land the

The boxing contest preliminary to the big one was a daisy, and the principals, Tom Saunders and Tommy Murphy, mixed it up in great shape. The big fellow was in the weight of the two, but this did not prevent Murphy, the smaller of the two, vading in and taking his bump. Murphy was aggressive all the way through, while Saunders appeared to be taking it easy. The referee, J. McNamee, who claims the title of champion of British Columbia, declared the bout a draw. Saunders has all the ear marks of a corner and will probably be heard from before long.

The concluding number on the programme was the tumbling contest, and so good was this that the audience waited until its completion before they left. Little Dutchy Hill, the midret of the four tumblers, came in for the greatest amount of applause, and his crowd was truly good for a womester. Messrs. Murrell, Neal and Hill gave an elaborate programme of original tumbling and did some really clever tricks.

At the funeral of Leonard Smith for many years coachman at the Manor House, Tottenham, the chief mourner was an old horse, June, which followed the coffin.

In the last municipal year, following a return submitted to the Maresfield Borough council, the free laths at Grove road were used by 5,515 adults, 2,194 boys and 3,733 girls.

The wrestling match between Tommy Neal and Charles Wriglesworth was one of the best features of the evening, both men getting a fall from each other. Hard and clever work on the part of each, the second fall when Neal started out the aggressor, but his heavier opponent showed more experience and better condition, and after five minutes of good wrestling secured the first fall on a half Nelson and hammer lock. Neal displayed much skill in form in the second fall, and after a grueling set-to lasting about seven minutes was awarded the fall on a half Nelson and Scotch hold. Both of the men showed a great deal of knowledge of the game, and a second round was the order of the night. Scotch holds, full, half and quarter Nelsons, strangle holds, and the famous Gotch toe hold, each came in prominently in both of the falls and head spins drew cheers from the crowd. Wriglesworth was formerly a professional wrestler and has displayed some of his old-time form in trouncing his pupil in the first fall.

At the funeral of Leonard Smith for many years coachman at the Manor House, Tettenhall, the chief mourner was an old horse, June, which followed the coffin.

In the last municipal year, states a return submitted to the Macclesfield Borough council, the free baths at Grove road were used by 5,615 adults, 2,194 boys and 3,733 girls.

With a family bible weighing eight pounds tied around her neck, Mrs. Ann Lippiatt, a widow of Almondsbury Hill, near Bristol, was found dead in a small tank of water in her kitchen. Suicide while insane was the verdict.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

Price 50c a box at all druggists.

Free sample on application to F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg, Marshall, Mich.

Regrets the Incident.
I say, as leader of the government, that I greatly regret the incident; but I do not see how, in the circumstances, it could be avoided. (Hear, hear.)

After Mr. Oliver had repeated his former arguments and those of the leader of the opposition he resumed his seat and the house at 6.45 o'clock adjourned until 8.30 p.m.

the Australians recently sheared 2-
sheep in nine hours.

On the Waterfront

MONTEAGLE HELD IN QUARANTINE

One Case of Smallpox Found on C. P. R. Liner and She is Detained

STEAMER FREE ON FRIDAY

Saloon Passengers Will Be Released Then—Steage Remain for 18 Days

When she arrived yesterday from Yokohama, to which port she returned to land a passenger suffering from smallpox and undergo fumigation, the C. P. R. steamer Monteaale, Capt. Robinson, was ordered into quarantine at William Head, and it was found that one of her Chinese crew had developed smallpox on Thursday last, following which he was immediately isolated. The Monteaale was ordered alongside the wharf at William Head and her saloon passengers and part of the steamer's company will be released after two days, while the steage passengers and Oriental crew will be held for eighteen days. When the steamer arrived off the quarantine station Dr. Watt asked for instructions from Dr. Montzambert, superintendent of Dominion quarantine at Ottawa, as to whether the steamer if clear, as she was supposed to be, was to be passed at once. The usual period of quarantine is eighteen clear days, and but sixteen had elapsed since the steamer left Yokohama after being fumigated. Dr. Montzambert instructed that the steamer, if free of disease on arrival, could be passed without delay. Inspection showed that one of the Chinese was suffering from a mild case of smallpox and the vessel was in consequence sent to quarantine. The crew and passengers were immediately ordered ashore for disinfection, and steps were taken to fumigate the steamer.

The Monteaale will probably come to the outer dock tomorrow night or Thursday morning to discharge 430 tons of general freight for this port. She has 50 saloon and 238 steage passengers, the bulk of the latter being Hindus. There are 17 Chinese, two of whom are for Victoria.

The immigration officials were awaiting the arrival of the Monteaale on account of the large number of Hindus on board, it being arranged that these were to be refused landing. All are booked for Vancouver and the question will be dealt with by the officials at that port. Under the regulation which provides that all immigrants must come direct from their place of birth or citizenship by continuous passage on through ticket, a provision which has already been enforced with respect to some Hindus brought from Suva by the R. M. S. Aorangi. The Hindus are liable to deportation.

Capt. W. Cox, the local pilot who had been but one day free from quarantine where he was immured for eighteen days after having boarded the steamer Kaga Maru had a narrow escape from again being detained. He went out to board the Monteaale off William Head and was about to clutch the ropes of the dangle Jacob's ladder at the liner's side when Dr. Watt looked over his shoulder. "There's a case of smallpox," said the doctor. The pilot, who he was immured for, would have dropped a hot coal, and the boatman strained at the oars to bear him as far away as possible from the steamer.

STEAM COLLIERIES ARE NOT BEING HURRIED

New Coal-Carrier is Added to Local Fleet at Port Time for the Trade

The steam collier fleet is not busy these days, and the addition of the Thor, the Roper trunk type of steamer recently described in these columns which arrived at Ladysmith yesterday from San Francisco, comes at an inopportune time for the mining companies which fixed the big freighter for five years on a time charter arrangement made with the owners, W. Wilhelmsen & Son of Tromsø, Norway, before the vessel was built. The steamer Hornelsen has been lying at Nanaimo for a week taking coal leisurely, and the Tordenskjold has been lying at Ladysmith for about eight days loading slowly. The Thor is lying idle. The three Norwegian steamers are being operated under time charter and owing to the delays at San Francisco are making few trips of late. The situation at San Francisco is meanwhile practically unchanged. A big fleet of steamers and sailing vessels still await discharge, and since for the coal they have brought from Australia is at a premium. The consequence has been to cause poor demand for the coal from the Vancouver Island mines and the collier fleet is being operated in a leisurely way, really filling in time.

NEARLY ALL THE COAST STEAM SCHOONERS IDLE

More Added to Fleet Tied up Yesterday—Eighty of Total of 101 Disengaged

Another twelve steam schooners have been withdrawn by the committee of the shipowners which is handling the fight against the striking marine engineers at San Francisco, making a total of over eighty vessels laid up, out of 101 on the whole coast. Ten of these 101 are owned by independent owners who have announced their intention of running their ves-

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Special to Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Rain, wind east, 24 miles an hour.
Callam Bay, 8 a.m.—Anchored, ship Star of England.
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Rain, wind south, 24 miles an hour. In, a steamer at 9:30, too thick to get name or description.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Rain, wind south, 24 miles an hour.

By Wireless
Weather forecast: Straits and coast, moderate southeast winds, shifting to southwest, gales, rain.
Tatoosh, 9 a.m.—Light rain, wind east, 24 miles an hour; barometer 30.15; temperature 42.
Callam Bay, 9 a.m.—Ship Star of England in bay.
Pachena, 9 a.m.—Raining, wind east.

Estevan, 9 a.m.—Raining, wind southeast; rough sea.
Tatoosh, 12 a.m.—Light rain, wind south, 24 miles an hour; barometer 30.12; temperature 47.
Passed out, steamer, 3:30 a.m.; passed in, steamer, 9:30 a.m.; Star of England left Callam Bay, 9:30.

Pachena, 12 a.m.—Thick, raining; wind southeast; no shipping.
Estevan, 12 a.m.—No shipping.
Tatoosh, 5:30 p.m.—Light rain, wind south, 24 miles an hour; barometer 30.05; temperature 47.
Ship Star of England passed out in tow of tug Pioneer at 2:30 p.m.

Pachena, 5:30 p.m.—Foggy, raining, wind southeast. Tug William Jolliffe passed outward at 5 p.m.
Estevan, 5:30 p.m.—Rain and fog. Wind southeast. No shipping.

By Government Wire
Carmanah, 9 p.m.—Light southeast wind, rain, sea smooth; barometer 30.15.
Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—East wind, rain, sea smooth.
Carmanah, 1 p.m.—Moderate east wind, rain; sea smooth; barometer 30.
Cape Beale, 1 p.m.—East wind, rain; sea moderate.

Carmanah, 6 p.m.—Moderate south wind, thick, wet and foggy, sea moderate; barometer 30.
Cape Beale, 6 p.m.—Southerly wind, rain and fog, sea moderate.

sels under the engineers' rules and but a few more vessels remain on the sea subject to the control of the shipowners' committee. Before the week every vessel, except those belonging to the Casper Lumber company, the Estraback Lumber company and the Loop Lumber company, will have been laid up.

The vessels laid up yesterday were the Sybil Marston, the Cascade, the Minnie E. Kelton, the Thomas L. Wand, the Newburg, the Wasp, the Gualala, the Carmel and the Sea Foam.
To date 180 marine engineers have been thrown out of employment in the past week. Most of them have already sought employment elsewhere. A meeting of the special committee of the shipowners was held yesterday. It was admitted by a member of the committee that efforts were being made to induce the independent lumber firms to join in the tie-up. All have so far refused to negotiate with the strike committee.

NINGCHOW IN PORT

Blue Funnel Liner at Outer Wharf Discharging Freight From Liverpool

The steamer Ningchow of the Blue Funnel line reached port yesterday morning from Seattle to discharge 1,100 tons of general freight at the outer wharf, and to load the freight for the United Kingdom offering at this port. From here the Holt liner will proceed to Vancouver and thence will return to Tacoma to load for her outward trip, sailing March 16, with the steamer Antiochus, now on her way from Hongkong to Japanese ports will arrive from Yokohama, which port she is scheduled to leave on March 5.

UMATILLA BLAMED FOR A COLLISION

Decision Given Against P. C. S. S. Co.'s Steamer in Admiralty Court at Seattle

The Pacific Coast company must pay damages to the extent of \$1,715.83, with 6 per cent interest from January 1, 1906, and \$800 demurrage to the owners of the schooner George E. Billings, which was rammed by the steamer Umatilla at Tacoma in December, 1905, according to a decision made in admiralty court at Seattle by Federal Judge Hanford.
The schooner was tied up at the wharf of the Tacoma Mill company, to take on lumber. The Umatilla was shifting from the Tacoma smelter to a position eastward of the mill company wharf. The day was foggy, and Judge Hanford places the blame of the accident entirely on the officers of the Umatilla, because they took a course too far ashore. The Judge also held that the schooner was in a position usually occupied by boats at that wharf, and that further the neglect on the part of the schooner's officers to ring a bell, as is the custom while at anchor was not a contributory cause of the accident. There was a confusion of bells and whistles in the harbor at the time of the accident and the Judge holds that the ringing of an additional bell would have made the ship's position distinctive. The accident occurred when the Umatilla dodged a small vessel and rammed the schooner at the wharf.

Compulsory slaughter of animals at public abattoirs is favored by Hamilton board of health.

FREIGHT ARRIVES FROM MOUNT TEMPLE

Shipments for Victoria Merchants Recovered From Wrecked C.P.R. Liner

Victorians were more directly interested in the recent stranding of the steamer Mount Temple at La Have, Ironbound Island, off the Nova Scotia coast than is generally known, there being many shipments of freight on board consigned to residents of this city, and an adjustment of the claims against the underwriters for damage resultant from the wreck has kept Lloyd's agent and local insurance adjusters busy. Among the shipments salvaged from the stranded steamer by the wreckers and which arrived in Victoria in a damaged condition was a large consignment of machinery, specially constructed by German manufacturers for Brackman & Ker's for the fine grinding of cereals at that firm's rolling mills. The salvage of the cargo resulted in the recovery of some of the machinery, but its condition was such that it could not be used for the minute grinding work for which it was intended, and there were also parts of the machinery missing. In consequence the shipment was refused and another set ordered by cable. This is now on its way from Hamburg. There were also some shipments of bicycles for a local firm as well as groceries, and other goods.

The salvage work being carried on by the wrecking company on the Mount Temple has reached the stage where preparations have been completed for lifting the ship. A trial was made last week with the air compressors and the vessel raised eighteen inches. There are several sharp rocks holding the bottom of the vessel, however, and an extra gang of men has been sent from Halifax to dynamite these. When this is done it is thought there will be little difficulty in getting the Mount Temple afloat. She will be beached in some convenient place as soon as floated and sufficient repairs made to take her to Halifax to be docked and repaired. Reinsurance on the vessel has dropped to 30 per cent.

SCHEDULE ARRANGED FOR NEW STEAMERS

Dates for Sailings of the Lennox and Glenfarg have been fixed by the C. P. R.

The schedule of the steamers Lennox and Glenfarg which have been added to the C. P. R. fleet under time charter to replace the steamers Athenian and Tartar sold to Japanese has been arranged. They will be used with the Monteaale to run as intermediary vessels alternating with the Empress liners and have been placed in service on the dates which have been filled by the Tartar and Athenian had they remained in service.

The Lennox will leave Hongkong on her first trip to this port from Hongkong March 25, being due at this port April 13. The steamer Glenfarg will sail from Hongkong May 20 and is due at Victoria June 13. Outward bound the Lennox will make her first trip from Victoria on May 5 and the Glenfarg will leave here outward for the first time June 30.

ADVOCATING SUBSIDIES

Subventions for Steamships is Being Discussed in Senate At Washington

Subsidies for steamships are being discussed in the United States Senate, in which it is proposed to spend \$4,000,000 a year. Senator Gallinger in discussing the question said: "Japan had no sooner closed her victorious war with Russia than she subsidized into existence a steamship line across the Pacific to Peru and Chile, and our consuls note that this is about to be extended to Argentina and Brazil. What a mockery of fate it is that the people of a hermit nation, which the United States sixty years ago first opened and introduced to the modern world, should now be able to boast better, more regular and more direct shipping facilities than America. The most smarting and humiliating episode of the entire year is the revelation which the great battleship, bringing out around South America."

More than twenty new and powerful steamships, available as auxiliaries of war, would be built by the influence of the bill if passed, he said. The proposed legislation would also, he said, help to break up the shipping trust in South America.

AUSTRALIA BUILDS ITS OWN VESSELS

Government Steamers Constructed in Australia Instead of Work Being Done in England

The Australia government differs considerably from that of Canada with regard to the construction of craft for the government service. While Canada has built the greater proportion of the steamers for public service at British shipyards, Australia is organizing its own shipbuilding industry, and has recently put in a government-owned plant where Australian workmen will be employed to construct government vessels, including the torpedo boats and destroyers which the Commonwealth propose to build as the nucleus of an Australian navy.
An engineer who was recently interviewed with regard to the government shipbuilding yards established at Sydney said: Both Fitzroy and Mort's Dock are equipped for the building of torpedo boats and destroyers. As the work would be entirely new, neither establishment would care to lay down more than one vessel at the time, at the outset, at any rate; and as it would take upwards of a 12 month to

complete one, the progress, if only one yard were utilized, would be rather too slow. As to the question of a difference in price of vessels turned out from State and private yards, respectively, he pointed out that in all the big shipbuilding establishments in England at the present day contracts are falling into abeyance, and the system has been adopted whereby a variety of undertakes to turn out a ship according to specifications and simply charge, say, 10 per cent for supervision, etc. This idea of merely taking a fixed profit on the actual cost of construction has also gained a footing across the Atlantic, and he expressed the view that all big shipbuilding would be done on this plan in the future. With the adoption of the system here, the question of irreconcilable prices would, he thought, be wiped out.
It was while on the topic of cost that the engineer evidenced an interesting point of view in regard to the contention from some quarters that the cost of naval construction here would necessarily be very much greater than in England, by reason of dearer labor. "In America," he said, "labor is much dearer than in England—about on a par with ours—and yet construction in America is as cheap as in England. He said that the Fitzroy Dock was in some instances ahead of the big shipbuilding yards of England in the matter of labor-saving machinery and appliances, and continued: "As a matter of fact, labor is so cheap in England that not nearly the attention to labor saving machinery is given there as in America. It's like a man having a truck to shift and an engine of small available to push it, asking why he should make a traction engine to draw it! In America and here the labor is so dear that the managements are, perforce, driven to labor saving appliances, and they have developed them to such an extent that the balance of ultimate cost is restored."

CAPITAL INVESTED AT SHIPPING PORTS

Interesting Return Showing Outlay And Returns at Principle Ports of Europe

A highly interesting return as to the capital outlay and the cost of operation at a number of European ports, compiled by E. L. Corthell, an American civil engineer, has been issued under the auspices of the permanent international association of navigation congresses, of Brussels. At London, it appears, with a capital cost of £3,275,000, a turnover of 25,867,000 tons, and gross and net revenues of £5,689,000 and £2,525,000 respectively, the cost of operation works out at 56.6 per cent of the gross revenue. At Liverpool, the capital cost, £1,148,000, and revenues, gross and net, of £1,726,000 and £933,000, it is 46 per cent; while at Glasgow, the capital cost, £1,295,000, and revenues, gross and net, of £1,295,000 and £529,000, it is only 43.8 per cent. At Bristol, with capital cost £4,504,000, tonnage, 112,000; gross revenue, £2,277,000 and net revenue, £71,000, it amounts up to 68.8 per cent, but a footnote explains that a good deal of the money paid out of gross revenue is not on account of the normal working of the port, and that the true cost of operation may be taken at 31.5 per cent. At the Tyne ports the percentage is given as 27.5, and at Amsterdam, 25.5. As follows: capital cost, £6,448,000; tonnage, 10,244,000; gross revenue £421,000, and net revenue, £285,000. In dealing with the leading continental ports he will follow Mr. Corthell's example and tabulate the matter:

Port	Capital Cost	Gross Revenue	Net Revenue	Cost of operation
Hamburg	14,738,000	20,759,000	499,000	281,000
Rotterdam	2,134,000	8,339,000	187,000	152,000
Havre	3,439,000	7,743,000	130,000	194,000
Antwerp	9,940,000	10,880,000	282,000	195,000
Bremen and Bremerhaven	7,335,000	4,554,000	125,000	90,000
Dunkirk	4,253,000	4,615,000	138,000	117,000
Marseilles	5,895,000	16,023,000	444,000	184,000
Bilbao	569,000	131,000	19,000	17.5

It will be seen that there is a very wide range here, i.e. from 15 per cent to 58.8 per cent. As regards the port of Bilbao, however, where the percentage is 58.8, it is not correct, as the gross revenue includes various subventions, and that, with these eliminated, the actual cost of working would prove to be about 26.4 per cent. of the port revenue.

LONG CLOSED SEASON FOR SEALING BUSINESS

Stated That Government is Asked to Favor Stopping of Hunting for Ten Years

An Ottawa dispatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, after giving the news published yesterday in these columns concerning the interviews had with Ambassador Bryce and Sir Wilfred Laurier with regard to the sealing question by Joseph Boscowitz of this city, goes on to say: "Despairing of any international agreement which will restrict to them the former freedom of action, the Canadian sealers have now adopted another tack. They are asking the governments of Great Britain and the United States to approach Russia and Japan with a request that a close season for seals, to extend over a period of ten years, shall be established, during which herds shall be given an opportunity to recuperate."

Whether Japan will agree to such a proposition is a matter for the future to decide, but if it is rejected it will not be for want of earnest endeavor on the part of Canadian sealers. Both the British ambassador and the premier have realized the importance of the request and have promised to do what lies in their power to further the carrying out of the proposals. It is quite evident that something has been done, and it is also evident that something more shall be done by the consent of the government of Japan.

REMARKABLE REPAIRS TO STEAMER DULUTH

Broken Rudder Frame Was Welded in Place by Thermit Process Despite Difficulties

Details were given a few days ago of the remarkable repair work done to the steamer Veronesi, to which a patch was made under water. From Buffalo comes news of another remarkable marine repair, made to the steamer Duluth, of the Western Transit Company, which, when running light, broke her rudder frame, the break appearing above the water line. It was decided to make the repair by welding the rudder frame in place by the Thermit process. The welding was of considerable magnitude, as the vessel was 404 feet long, 50 feet beam, and was 6,400 tons burden, the section to be welded being 2 1/2 in. x 9 1/2 in. size. Furthermore, to add to the difficulty, all work of preparation had to be carried out in the open air, and which were attached to the rudder. As

there was considerable relative motion between the rafter and the vessel, especially when the wind blew, or when a boat passed, it was impossible to support anything from the rafter, and all the appliances had to be made fast to the rudder itself, or to the hull of the vessel in such a way that they would not become loose by the motion of the vessel in the water. In preparing for the weld, enough rivets were first removed to permit of the check plates of the rudder being sprung back far enough to permit of a mold box, 24 in. wide, being placed in position on the rudder frame. The other dimensions of this mold box were as follows: Height, 28 in.; Length, 34 in.; it was bolted directly to the rudder frame, after which wedges were driven between it and the filling blocks of the rudder in order to hold it firmly in place. Before this was done, however, a series of one inch holes were drilled along the line of the fracture, and the metal cut away to provide for the free flow of Thermit Steel when poured into the mold. A collar of yellow was then shaped about the fracture, having its thickest part directly over the break and sloping off towards the edges. In cross section this collar resembled a segment of a circle with a middle orndant of 1 1/2 in. and a width of 5 1/2 in. The mold box was next placed in position and filled with a mixture of fire clay and fine sand, provision being made for a narrow gate and large riser, also for a small hole at the bottom through which the wax could run out when heated. The mold box was then surrounded with a wooden box with flange with a width of 1/2 in. The wax was poured into the mold, and the Thermit operation was to support the crucible over the pouring gate of the mold, and to do this it was necessary to remove two rivets from the hull of the vessel and support the crucible in a specially made shank, the work being particularly difficult on account of the lack of room below the top of the mold and the hull of the vessel. Furthermore, the vessel being anchored in the stream, it was impossible to obtain a supply of compressed air close at hand for the operation of compressed air drills and a gasoline torch. It was, therefore, necessary to lay a line of hose across the river, a distance of 1,500 feet to the shops of the Buffalo Dry Dock company, and this delayed the work considerably. As soon as the crucible was in position it was charged with 150 pounds of Thermit mixed with 30 pounds of mild steel punchings and three pounds of pure metallic Manganese. The flame of a powerful gasoline compressed-air torch was directed into the hole at the bottom of the mold and the heating continued until all the wax had run out and the sections to be welded had been brought to a bright red heat. This required about three hours, after which the torch was removed and a dry sand core, backed up with a few shovelfuls of sand, was placed in the crucible when then ignited and the superheated Thermit steel poured into the mold where it filled the space formerly occupied by the wax. The mold box was allowed to stay in position for several hours after the pour in order to permit of a thorough annealing of the weld. Upon its removal it was found that perfect annulation had occurred between the Thermit steel and the metal of the stern post, much to the satisfaction of the owners, of the vessel.

VADSO LEAVES TONIGHT

Boscowitz Steamship Company Will Resume Weekly Sailings North

The steamer Vadso of the Boscowitz Steamship company will sail tonight from Porter's wharf for northern British Columbia ports, going as far as Port Simpson, resuming regular weekly sailings by the company's vessels. The Venture will leave next Wednesday and the schedule of the company will provide for alternate sailings every Wednesday. The Venture will call at Bella Coola each trip, the company having a contract to land the mails at that port.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive	From the Orient	Date
Kumerie	From Japan	Mar. 13
Empress of Japan	From Japan	Mar. 1
Empress of China	From Japan	Mar. 20
From Australia		
Monna	From Australia	Mar. 12
Aorangi	From Australia	April 9
Manuka	From Australia	May 7
From Mexico		
Georgia	From Liverpool	Feb. 26
Antiochus	From Liverpool	Jan. 4
Teucer	From Liverpool	Feb. 2
From Skagway		
Princess Beatrice	From Skagway	Mar. 2
Northern British Columbia	From Skagway	Mar. 2
Queen City	From Skagway	Mar. 11
Amur	From Skagway	Feb. 29
From West Coast		
Tees	From San Francisco	Feb. 27
City of Puebla	From San Francisco	Mar. 1
Umatilla	From San Francisco	Mar. 8
Sail West Coast		
W. F. Babcock	Newcastle	Dec. 28
Jas. Neswith	Newcastle	Dec. 28
Alta	Gabarrath, Santa Rosalia	Dec. 28
Kynance	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Haddon Hall	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Steamers to Sail		
For the Orient		
Tosa Maru	For Australia	Mar. 3
Monteaale	For Australia	Mar. 6
Aorangi	For Mexico	Feb. 28
Georgia	For Skagway	Mar. 1
Princess Mary	For Northern British Columbia	Mar. 1
Amur	For Northern British Columbia	Mar. 1
Vadso	For Northern British Columbia	Mar. 1
Queen City	For West Coast	Mar. 5
Tees	For San Francisco	Mar. 1
Umatilla	For San Francisco	Feb. 29
City of Puebla	For San Francisco	Mar. 14
Umatilla	For San Francisco	Mar. 14

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The Boscowitz Steamship Co.

S.S. VENTURE

will sail for Northern B. C. Ports, calling at Bella Coola, Wednesday, February 19th.
SS. Vadso, February 26th.

JOHN BARNESLEY & COMPANY, 115 GOVT. ST.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY COMPANY

Proposals for Clearing Land for Agriculture, Vancouver Island, B. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Chief Engineer at his office in Vancouver, B.C., up to noon of Tuesday, March 31st, 1908, for the clearing, grubbing, etc. required in opening up for settlement the first selection of D. & N. Land Grant lands, consisting of an area of approximately one hundred and twenty five acres adjacent to the town of Ladysmith and approximately one thousand, one hundred and forty acres situated between French Creek and Little Quilicum River in District of Nanaimo. Showing location and specifications can be obtained by application to above office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. E. CARTWRIGHT,
Chief Engineer.
Vancouver, B. C., February 19, 1908.

Local Steamers
Vancouver-Victoria
Princess Victoria
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily.
Leaves Victoria 6:30 a. m. daily.
Arrives Victoria 6:30 p. m. daily.
Arrives Vancouver 5 a. m. daily.
Victoria-Nanaimo
Princess Royal
Leaves Victoria 8:30 a. m. daily, except Monday.
Leaves Seattle 11:50 p. m. daily, except Monday.
Arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. daily, except Monday.
Arrives Victoria 7 a. m. daily, except Tuesday.
Leaves Victoria daily 8:30 p. m.
Arrives daily, 3 p. m.
Upper Fraser River
Deaver
Leaves New Westminster 8 a.m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Leaves Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.
Lower Fraser River
Transfer
Leaves New Westminster Monday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and Saturday 2 p. m. Additional trip Monday 8 a.m.
Leaves Stevenson Monday 7 a.m. Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday 5 a.m. Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.
Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry.)
Joan
Leaves Nanaimo 7 a.m.
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p.m. daily except Sunday.
Victoria-Nanaimo
Nanaimo-Comox-Union-(E. & N. Ry.)
City of Nanaimo
Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a. m. Arrives Nanaimo Tuesday 4 p. m.
Leaves Nanaimo Saturday 2 p. m. Arrives Victoria Saturday 9 p. m.
Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday, 7 a. m. Arrives Union Bay and Comox Wednesday 2 p. m.
Leaves Union Bay and Comox Thursday, 7 a. m.
Arrives Nanaimo Thursday, 2 p. m.
Leaves Union Bay and Comox Friday, 2 p. m.
Arrives Nanaimo Saturday, 1:30 p. m.
Sidney to Gulf Islands.
Troquois, leaving Sidney daily.
Freight Rates
Pugot Sound or B. C.
Destination
Sydney 30s
Melbourne or Adelaide 30s
Port Pirie 30s
Adelaide 30s
River Platte Ports 47s 6d
Japan ports 35s
Shanghai 35s
Taku 35s
Direct Nitrate port 43s 9d
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port not north of Pisagua 46s 3d
South Africa Ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay Range 67s 6d
Direct port United Kingdom 62s 6d
Cork for orders to discharge on continent, United Kingdom or Ireland 65s, 67s 6d
STEAM
For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 28s 9d for the United Kingdom, or continent, and sailers 28s 9d. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, (strs.) \$3.75 to \$4.
The Overdue Market.
Castle Rock, Sydney, September 24, for Portland, 155 days out, 92 per cent.
Wolfe, Cardiff, November 18, for Port Coloth, 110 days out, 8 per cent.
Blanche, San Francisco, September 25, for Sharpness, 166 days out, 20 per cent.
British ship Kilmore, out 68 days from Cape Town, for Adelaide, 25 per cent.
Dutch bark Geertruida Gerarda, out 166 days from Port Talbot, for Mejillones, 55 per cent.
French bark Chambronne out 166 days from Newcastle on Tyne, for Valparaiso, 15 per cent.
French bark Ville de Havre, out 124 days from San Francisco, for London, 8 per cent.

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FARE - 50c EACH WAY.

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UNION S.S. COMPANY OF B. C. LTD.

S.S. CAMOSUN, sailing Wednesday, Feb. 26 from Outer Wharf at 9 p. m.

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Hardy Bay Hartley Bay
Namu Claxton
Bella Bella Port Essington

Prince Rupert
and Port Simpson

Freight must be delivered at warehouse, 63 Wharf street, before 5 p. m. on day of sailing, or at the outer wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7:30 p.m.

S. S. City of Puebla or Umatilla, February 29, March 7, 14, 21, 28 respectively. Steamer leaves every seventh day thereafter.

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"T. P. Enigh,"
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31s 3d, Puget to Portland to Shanghai.
"Notre Dame D'Arvor,"
40s 9d, Redwood, San Francisco to Cork & Co.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT RENDERS ITS REPORT

Dr. Fagan Reports Condition Throughout Province as Highly Satisfactory

The report of the provincial board of health was presented to the legislature last evening by Hon. Dr. Young, the provincial secretary. Dr. Fagan, the secretary, points out that the health of the province during the past year has been extremely good. The immunity which British Columbia has enjoyed is illustrated by a comparison of the number of cases of smallpox in this province as compared with that in Washington. In the latter there have been 1,100 cases, while in British Columbia, just across the border, there has been but 38.

Dr. Fagan calls attention to the necessity of maintaining the campaign against the rat to prevent any danger of bubonic.

The report in full is as follows: I have the honor to submit the eleventh annual report of the provincial board of health, being for the year 1907.

The year is pleasing to be able to state that the year just closed has been comparatively free from the conditions which were so strikingly evident during some previous years. This, I have no hesitation in saying, is contributed to mainly by that spirit of watchfulness which the officers of the federal government have evinced on all occasions when we were threatened with disease from outside the province. It is hoped this spirit will continue uninfluenced by extraneous considerations and may result in the adoption of precautionary measures for the protection of the public health and safety.

I would suggest that the federal authorities be invited to keep the provincial board of health posted as to the health conditions not only throughout Canada and the neighboring states, but throughout the world.

It would be a great advantage, in fact it is necessary that the quarantine officials report to the provincial board of health all cases of disease arriving in port. This board does not look for or expect that the boats arriving with disease on board, should be held in quarantine for any longer time than the officer in charge properly deems necessary, but it would assist the provincial board if the exact conditions were reported, and a list of passengers and crew, with their destinations, submitted, would respectfully recommend that the important matter be taken up at once with the Dominion authorities.

Smallpox

Smallpox has been present during the year in nine centres, namely, Vancouver, Barnett, Revelstoke, New Denver, Phoenix, Cranbrook, Fernie, Michel, and Elcho. There were 38 cases in all. In two instances only did the disease gain any headway, and in each a timely recognition of the danger and a lady was responsible. When it was established that smallpox was present, strict measures were adopted, and the disease stamped out. In this connection it is gratifying to be able to say that the municipalities concerned co-operated actively and willingly. In almost every instance the trouble was confined to the United States where, regret to say, the disease continues unabated. The utility of promptness in handling a case is, I think, conclusively shown, when we find that during the past year the state of Washington was afflicted with over 1,100 cases, while this province, with its direct and constant interchange of persons and materials, had only 38.

Dr. Arthur, in mailing his annual report on the health of Nelson for last year, says: "We were especially fortunate to escape smallpox which during the year was on all sides of us."

This immunity, it may be said, results largely from the careful and energetic actions of our officers at the affected points.

While speaking of smallpox, I think it right to call your attention to the neglect of vaccination that is painfully evident in the province. In England all children are by law compelled to be vaccinated before a certain age, and in Germany all classes must submit to vaccination and re-vaccination till it no longer "takes." The law in the province, though it compels the vaccinated and re-vaccinated when the conditions demand it.

I respectfully beg to recommend that the law be enforced, and I further recommend that all school children be required to produce certificates of vaccination and re-vaccination and show evidence of same.

Bubonic Plague

It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that bubonic plague has not yet obtained a footing in the province. Let us pray that our good luck may continue. Plague is present at all seaport towns of any importance on the Pacific coast. The government have wisely insisted on the adoption of reasonable precautions and have built and furnished a laboratory for diagnostic purposes. Dr. Bapty who has been appointed as assistant bacteriologist to the department, has proved to be a valuable and efficient officer.

The bacteriological laboratory is the most essential part of an equipment in the practical handling of plague, and I am pleased to report that we are now ready to settle the too-often very difficult question as to whether a suspected case is really plague or not.

The advice to be given in any port is always attended by alarm, and, as serious consequences are looked for, the authorities adopt stringent precautions. If, afterwards, no evidence of high mortality be forthcoming, popular alarm subsides, and the idea becomes prevalent that the precautionary measures are no longer necessary. Later no mortalities occur, and, once more, the authorities abandon their vigilance. But, in the meantime, there is quiet evidence that vermin, especially rats, are affected, and in my opinion here is the whole crux of the question. The humans we can isolate and quarantine and so stamp out the disease,

but with the vermin it is quite another proposition. The disease slowly but surely spreads among them, and to cope with the consequent danger to human life, the only safe measure to adopt is a systematic crusade towards exterminating every rat in the infected area. Thus it is that the history of plague shows that the eradication of the disease, when once it has obtained a foothold, may be a question of many years and for many reasons is one of the most difficult problems facing sanitation today.

We have strong examples of this in San Francisco, Honolulu and Australia. The plague appeared in San Francisco some seven years ago, and, although, it has been announced many times that it was no longer present, yet, we now know it was there all the time amongst the rats and periodically spread to the humans. Some of the latest reports show the human death-rate to be high and the area of rat-infection to be extending; so that now not only is the infection present in San Francisco, but it has spread on to six or seven points in the state of California.

The financial loss to a country in which plague appears is very great. San Francisco has already disbursed some \$300,000 in its endeavors to extirpate the disease, but, so far, has been entirely unable to do so. Honolulu has, I understand, expended the immense sum of \$2,000,000 for the same purpose, with a like result. There have been a few deaths from plague in Seattle and some rats have been found to be infected. The people in that city, when last I was there, were expending the sum of over \$8,000 per month in the effort to rid themselves of the trouble.

The question, then, is one that must be looked at from a business as well as from a health point of view, and I am satisfied a small expenditure in precautionary measures may obviate huge payments ultimately in stamping out the disease.

The rat is very susceptible to the disease and for all practical purposes is the great carrier to human habitations. It generally contracts the trouble from the flea. Fleas live and thrive on plague infected rats, and are capable of carrying in their system up to 5,000 plague bacilli. When the rat dies the fleas migrate to other rats and so the infection spreads.

There are many species of fleas, but the varieties with which we have now to deal are the rat flea, the human flea (pulex irritans), the dog and cat flea (pulex felis), and the rat flea. The human and dog flea can carry plague, but they will not infect the rat unless driven to him by extreme hunger, while on the other hand, the rat flea is not so reluctant to feed on the human when opportunity offers. This characteristic is peculiar to the East Indian rat flea (pulex cheopis), and no doubt that is one reason why India is the home of plague. The rat flea in England and Europe, except in a few seaport towns, is a different specimen. This probably accounts for the early stamping out of plague in Glasgow.

With your concurrence, I instructed Dr. Bapty to investigate the flea condition among our rats and the results, so far, show that fleas are not strongly in evidence during the cold weather, few rats being able to produce more than four or five. Another point established is that the British Columbia rat flea is not the same as is found in England, but is the true Indian rat flea. It is further found, and this is contrary to English views, that the pulex cheopis infests both the brown and the black rat.

Although these are not pleasant views to express, yet, if they are facts, it is well we should know them, and govern ourselves accordingly. I cannot but strongly urge that cities and towns adopt some method for the destruction of vermin. Business houses should be requested to protect their warehouses from the entry of rats, and all wharves should be compelled to adopt measures, so that rats cannot easily invade the surrounding premises.

Plague is an uncleanly surrounding only, and it is hoped that authorities and hotelkeepers will unite in general cleaning and removal of rubbish heaps, and unnecessary out-houses, etc. The individual householder, too, should see that his place is clean and that rats are not allowed to live with him.

Various experiments, conducted in the laboratory, tend to show that the plague can be placed upon Bacteriologic poison in the extermination of rats. The only poison of this class admitted and sold here is "Azoa," prepared by the Parke Davis company. We have found this to be extremely slow and uncertain in its results, many rats recovering completely. We are now engaged in testing a new preparation by E. J. Sons, Lescher & Co. Ltd., and the Ratin Bacteriologic laboratory and will report results later. In the meantime I would advise that the ordinary chemical poisons and traps be used in preference to any advertised remedy.

I understand that the federal quarantine officers occasionally disinfect boats arriving in British Columbia from plague infected ports. Sulphur dioxide is the disinfectant used and undoubtedly is very destructive to rats and vermin generally. Unfortunately, one of the properties of sulphur is that it is destructive to certain materials and therefore it cannot be used on cargoes. Further, it is proved to be very poisonous and the time it takes for action is comparatively lengthy.

As will be seen, from what I have already stated, it is of the greatest importance that rats from infected ports be prevented from entering our province. I, therefore, beg to recommend that the federal authorities be requested to use the most effective measures to protect us, and, further, keep us informed as to the action taken.

I am indebted to Dr. J. H. Todd, of McGill university, for a pamphlet, in which is minutely described the method adopted by the authorities at Hamburg. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and cyanide gas, are used, and in certain proportions are now recognized, by authorities, as being the simplest, the quickest and the most effective of known methods. This can be used in fully laden ships, being harmless to cargoes, and whereas ten

hours are needed for complete destruction of vermin by sulphur, two hours are ample by the Hamburg method.

General Health Conditions.

The general health throughout the province has been about the same as previous years. All preventable diseases flourish as before. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, etc., are constantly in evidence. Every one of these could be prevented, did each citizen know what to do and do it, and did local authorities not hesitate to meet expense.

I remember reading an article by a well-known medical authority in which he made the statement that for every death resulting from typhoid fever, someone ought to be hanged. This is a drastic suggestion, and was probably only made to bring home to the minds of thinking persons the criminality of carelessness.

That the prevention of typhoid fever could be reasonably easy, I beg to quote in proof of same, a statement by Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale university:

"Typhoid fever can be practically abolished by the prevention of the pollution of the rivers and other sources of water supply, and by improving our milk."

Again, Dr. McCormack, speaking to the American Medical association, says: "Typhoid is not only a preventable disease, but the most typical of the filth diseases, for no one can have it except by getting into his mouth or stomach some of the discharges from the bowels or kidneys of some one who has typhoid fever. This is not a nice thing to think about, but it is so much worse to do it that nice people ought to think and plan how to stop doing it. It usually gets into the mouth through infected water."

Disposal of Sewage.

The best method for the disposal of sewage is yet far from being solved. In my opinion, all communities residing near large bodies of salt water should discharge their sewage into same, at a point from which it will be carried out to sea. As to inland communities, there are many difficulties to be met, but, so far, no satisfactory plan has been suggested.

There is a popular idea abroad that septic tanks solve the problem, and as a result, many persons have installed them, fully believing there was then no further need to worry over the question. This view, I regret to say, is a great mistake, and I know of many instances where considerable expense has been undertaken under false ideas as to effect.

The septic tank action is but a step in the process. It was never intended to pose as a complete method of purification. No doubt there is a certain percentage of purification effected, but the main idea is that it dissolves certain organic material, and so renders the liquid sewage (effluent) more easily handled.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is responsible for fourteen deaths out of ninety-eight cases reported. This percentage is about normal, but I have no hesitation in saying it could be further reduced if anti-toxin were used more freely.

Since the introduction of anti-toxin the death rate from diphtheria has been reduced from 85 per cent. to about 14 per cent. Diphtheria anti-toxin is the one serum that stands out prominently as being above criticism. It is an expensive benefactor, and it is regrettable that it should have a commercial aspect. By the time it reaches the consumer its cost almost makes it prohibitive, and the result is that it is not used at all, or is used in such small quantities that its full benefit is not obtained. The manufacture of this article should, in my opinion, be carried on by the government, and supplied at cost to the public, on the direction of physicians.

I, therefore, beg to recommend that the Dominion government be petitioned to establish a laboratory for the supply of sera, especially diphtheria anti-toxin.

Dairies and Slaughter Houses.

I append copies of regulations governing the sale of milk and the management of dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops, and the management and construction of slaughter-houses.

All new slaughter-houses are compelled to conform to these regulations, and I think the time has arrived when those built prior to the adoption of the regulations, should be compelled to conform to such regulations.

The dairies in the province are not living up to the regulations, and as the importance of a pure milk supply is receiving more attention than it formerly did, I beg to recommend that more stringent measures be adopted to compel compliance with the law.

Health in Public Schools.

No matter how we theorize as to the nature of man, we can at least distinguish two essential parts—mind and body; and however we speculate as to their essence and mode of union, we know at least, that all life long they are linked together for wear or woe—they develop together, mature together, decay together, ever dependent upon each other, reacting upon one another, sympathizing, suffering with each other. When we strengthen the body we invigorate the mind, when we starve and neglect the body we starve and enfeeble the mind. It follows, therefore, that the proper development of the individual, the body must be considered and cared for as well as the mind.

Recognizing the elementary principles of social economic law that the continued existence of a free country depends on the general intelligence of its people, the state has assumed the right to enforce the education of the future citizen. The state has also assumed the right to prescribe the kind of instruction that shall be given in the public schools, and has thus become responsible for the results of such education.

The trend of recent educational thought has been in the direction of encouraging the proper development of the physical body as an aid to mental advancement. The healthy mind in a healthy body" should be the motto for all public school teachers who have not set up a false standard of judging of education. It ought not to be considered that a boy or girl is fitted to graduate into the world of business activity, if he or she has attained to a certain intellectual standing which is measured by ability to produce answers to certain kinds of questions. The state pays large sums of money for educational purposes in order to qualify her citizens to hold their position, not only in the race of man against man, but in the race of nations for superiority.

It has been pointed out by Herbert Spencer that the first requisite of success in life is to be a good animal, and that a nation of good animals is the first condition to national prosperity.

Now what is the very laudable object of the state in establishing public schools? It is to ensure the proper

development of the individual so that each citizen may be in a position to advance the interests of the state and thereby his own interests. According to nature's plan, body and mind develop simultaneously, not alternately. While bone, muscle and nerve are growing, the child is busy observing, testing, comparing, gaining a knowledge of his environment, and learning to think and reason. So the process goes on; but soon the child is sent to school. Is the same plan of development continued? Do teachers realize that they should look to the physical as well as the mental needs of their scholars, and that strong bodies are as essential to success in life as well stored minds? When the school curriculum is examined we find there no lack of prescribed studies—all are cared for; the highest authorities are taken into consideration, and the best of himself out to obtain the best possible results. But in how many schools is attention paid to the physical condition of the children? If they are bright and intelligent they are pressed forward and urged on to higher work. Is there any consideration given to the question of their physical ability for such work? I feel very little. Again, the backward children are reported as dull, stupid or lazy—that may be true, but is not always so, and I believe the majority of dull children are dull because of some physical obstacle. Do the teachers always look for such a fear not.

Now I do not think it would be fair to charge the whole responsibility for this state of affairs on the teacher, for we all know that the idea is abroad that schools are places where certain subjects are taught and learned. Parents and trustees alike, hold the teacher responsible for the progress of his pupils in intellectual work alone—no one ever thinks of holding him responsible for any physical imperfections in the children under his care—nor do they even expect that he report on such physical imperfections, or that he take them in any way into his consideration. Yet, he is paid to prepare the child, not only to be a good accountant or distinguished classical scholar, but to be a good, useful and patriotic citizen capable of holding his own, either in the office or in the field.

Judging by what can be observed almost everywhere, it is evident that the majority of men and women know very little about hygienic conditions, and when it is considered that the teacher alone has an opportunity of reaching all classes through the children, it becomes of the greatest importance that children should not only work under hygienic conditions and be under a teacher who not only understands and appreciates such conditions, but also that they should be carefully instructed in the principles of hygiene so that the man and woman of a few years hence may themselves know the meaning of proper conditions of living.

Opinion will doubtless differ as to the best method to be adopted for: (a) Attending to the health of the children, (b) Imparting a reasonable and practical knowledge on health matters.

As to attending to the health of the children, I would strongly recommend the constant and systematic supervision by a medical practitioner. If this cannot be obtained, because of monetary or other reasons, I would then advise that a specially trained nurse be employed. Provided the nurse is well trained there are many matters she can attend to herself, and the graver problems may be referred, by her, to the regular physician.

Regarding the teaching of health, I am satisfied that the public school teacher is the person best suited to impart this knowledge. He understands the children, and the children understand him.

I, therefore, beg to recommend that means be adopted to qualify school teachers to impart instruction in sanitary science.

C. J. FAGAN,
Secretary.

WATER WORKS BILL BEFORE COMMITTEE

Power Clauses of the Measure Were Concluded Yesterday

The Victoria Waterworks Amendment act was again before the private bills committee yesterday and the entire session was occupied with the consideration of the power clauses of the bill. E. V. Bodwell, K. C., of the B. C. Electric company, and W. J. Taylor, K. C., representing the city, had the floor. A. T. Goward, the local manager of the company, was heard at some length as to the company's expenditure in the city and was cross-examined by the counsel for the city. The committee finally adjourned on Friday on the understanding that the electric company obtaining some additional data regarding the circumstances which had surrounded the action of the legislature in 1900 when it refused Vancouver a similar request for rights to generate power without expropriating the company's plant.

Mr. Taylor in outlining the case for the city referred to the judgment of the privy council in the recent litigation. For the reason that that tribunal had decided that the city could not, under the water clauses act, expropriate the Esquimalt Water company's holdings, they were obliged to ask for an amendment to their private measure.

In reply to Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Taylor stated that the judgment held that the city could not carry on the work of a power company under the public act.

E. V. Bodwell, K. C., joined issue with Mr. Taylor upon this point. The city could not take the waters of Goldstream, not because this was recorded under a private bill, but because it was not unrecorded water. He held that the city could acquire all the rights it asked under the present measure under the terms of the water clauses and water privileges acts. The decision did not say that Victoria could not go any place for water. They could go to any unappropriated water and utilize it under the terms of the acts mentioned.

He referred to the great privileges which were conferred on the water commissioner under the Victoria Waterworks act, 1873. By that, the power to originate anything did not lie with the council but in the office of the commissioner.

This, Mr. Henderson stated, was similar to the Ottawa Waterworks act.

Says City Can Acquire Powers
In continuing, Mr. Bodwell stated

that the powers sought could be acquired by the city of Victoria under the acts mentioned with the submission of a by-law to the ratepayers of the city.

The only difference caused by granting the privileges under the private act was to obviate the necessity of submitting this to the people and to fully empower the water commissioner to carry out the works desired, upon his own initiative. He could initiate a power proposition.

Mr. Taylor asked where the water commissioner was to get the money. A bylaw would have to be submitted to the property owners for authority to raise the money necessary. Hence, the citizens would be asked to authorize the entire scheme.

Mr. Bodwell said that the council could place the ordinary revenues of the city at the disposal of the water commissioner for this. He thought this would be deplorable in view of the neglected condition of the streets. He asked why the council should be granted additional powers of spending money when there were avenues, and good avenues, or its disposal.

Mr. Bodwell instanced the case of Vancouver. They had bought out a private company and sought legislation enabling them to supply power. This had been granted them with the stipulation that they should first buy out or expropriate the plant of the B. C. Electric company.

In continuing, he stated that it would be unfair to depreciate the value of the investment of the B. C. Electric company in the manner proposed, as they had always fulfilled the duties imposed upon them in a thorough satisfactory manner. The colonist had recently stated that Victoria in these particulars was served better than any other city of the size in Canada.

The petition of the city in asking the powers it did ask was incorrect. It was not true that the company was unable to meet all the demands for power and lighting made upon it.

He contrasted this with the city's management of its own street lighting plant. This was probably the most obsolete of such plants extant. In fact, half the time the city was lighted by what was practically "statutory moonlight."

Mr. Goward's Testimony.

A. T. Goward was sworn and deposed that in the last five years the company's expenditure upon capital account had been \$55,563. Competition with the city would be injurious to the company, but it would also be injurious to the city.

If the city wanted to take over the service, let the city buy out the plant of the company here.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the water commissioner could not spend the city's money in the manner mentioned by Mr. Bodwell—"off his own bat."

Mr. Bodwell had contradicted his own statement that there was money to be spent in this manner when he had referred to the condition of the roads which were not in proper condition because there was not sufficient money to put them in shape.

It was absurd to place Victoria on a plane with Vancouver, because Victoria had distinctly reserved the right and had specified that the powers which the British Columbia Electric company had delegated to it should not be considered as exclusive.

Mr. Bodwell stated that no exclusive privilege was claimed. The company had no objection to meeting the competition of any other private company. They objected to competing with the city because in this event the shareholders of the city's power plant were the customers of the company. The company would be taxed to make up the deficiency on the part of the city.

Mayor Hall at this juncture referred to the city's plans. They desired to install an alternating system to light streets of the city. They required the powers embodied in the present act to do this, or else it would be necessary to purchase power from the electric company.

Mr. Goward informed the committee that the company was at present operating some nineteen miles of railway.

In connection with the power department, he stated that when the company took over the plant there were but 20 customers. In 1908 there were 550 customers, and 550 customers for light. This year the company has 5,600 customers, and there are 45 miles of mains.

In reply to a question from Mr. Taylor, Mr. Goward stated that in addition to the power purchased from the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, the company had a steam plant of 500 kilowatts. This was about equal to a quarter of the power released by the city. The company was sufficient to supply the place of the power obtained from Goldstream, it would provide the necessary additional power for the next two years. The company has been engaged in surveying the water of Shawnigan lake and Jordan river. At the present time, survey parties are working at the latter place. Mr. Goward gave the committee to understand that the company was contemplating additional development work.

Says Figures Are Absurd

Mr. Goward informed Mr. Taylor that his estimate of the profits of the company at 50 per cent was absurd. The profits amounted to about 6 per cent. The profits on electric lighting was greater than that upon the tramway. He did not believe that the latter would be operated at a profit without the former.

He thought that if the city desired the company to furnish power the company would be prepared to do so at the same price as that in Vancouver.

It was stated that New Westminster obtained power in bulk from the electric company, for 25 per cent. less than it had been able to manufacture it by a steam plant.

Mr. Bodwell offered an amendment which he stated his clients were prepared to accept. Mr. Taylor refused it, and stated that its insertion would render the power clauses of the bill worse than useless.

Proposed Amendment

The amendment was as follows: 1. Provided that the council, whether acting under the provisions of this act or otherwise, shall not pass any bylaw for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, constructing, operating, or maintaining any works similar to those now carried on by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Limited, or by virtue of which the city will become a competitor in the business carried on by such company until the council has, by bylaw, fixed the price which they will offer for the property of the company whose operations will be thereby interfered with, and the price so fixed shall have been communicated to such company.

2. Upon such bylaw being passed and notice thereof given to the said

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company they may either accept or refuse the same, or give notice to the council that they will require the purchase price of the property to be submitted to arbitration.

3. In case the notice referred to in the preceding sub-section be given by such company, the price to be paid for such property shall be referred to the award of three arbitrators, one to be appointed by the parties giving the notice, one by the council, and the third to be either agreed upon between the arbitrators appointed by the parties, or to be named by a judge of the Supreme court of British Columbia, and thereupon the arbitrators shall proceed, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act shall apply to such arbitration in all matters not herein specifically provided for.

4. In the event of the said company accepting the price fixed by the said bylaw or in the event of an award being made under the arbitration hereinbefore referred to, such price shall be paid and secured before any further proceedings are taken by the council under the powers contained in the next preceding section and sub-sections of this act.

5. If such company refuse the price offered by the city, or if, at the expiration of thirty days from the time that notification of the price offered has been delivered, they fail to accept such price, or within the period aforesaid fail to give the notice requiring an arbitration as aforesaid, then the council may proceed forthwith to exercise the powers conferred upon them by the first four of the next preceding section and sub-sections to this section of this act.

Wants to Know Reason.

Stuart Henderson expressed the desire to learn the circumstances which had inspired the legislature at the time that the restrictive clause in the waterworks measure. If the rights of the company were protected in Vancouver, they should be protected here.

Mr. Taylor again pointed to the clause, which showed that Victoria had reserved the right for itself.

Mr. Bodwell thought the circumstances were the same in Vancouver. He would bring all the data required, including information as to the total amount of the company's capital expenditure, if the committee adjourned till a later date.

Mr. Taylor feared it was designed to put off the council until it was too late to introduce the bill at the present session.

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J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

80 Acres ALBERNI—\$45 Per Acre

This is half the price that adjoining land is being sold for now

ISLAND PROPERTY NEAR NANAIMO—246 acres, 15 cleared; excellent land; suitable for fruit or cattle; good springs; timber; half-mile seafront; steamer calls twice weekly; price.....\$3,000

LADYSMITH—Seven-room house, lot 60x120; also two stores on lot 50x100, together with stock and good-will of a going concern; the whole for.....\$4250

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

731 Fort Street

HOWARD POTTS

Phone 1192

A 6-Room Brick House, near City limits, in first class order with half an acre of land; price, \$3,500

THIS IS A BARGAIN.

Some very desirable building lots on and near Esquimalt Road at \$400 to each.....\$500

7,000,000 feet of Timber close to E. & N. Railway only 10 miles from Victoria, all Fir and good quality, easy to log, price less than \$1.00 per m.

WANTED—Several Modern Houses at \$2,500 to \$3,500, on easy terms.

TO RENT—Furnished 7 roomed House on Lampson St., 3 minutes from car line, with 1 acre of land. Per month.....\$50

Some 1 acre block at Oak Bay at.....\$1250

A new House in Oak Bay District, 8 rooms, sewerage, furnace, etc.....\$3850

Five acres on Quadra Street, a lovely site, overlooking the city and sea. Two large houses on either side. Only, per acre.....\$600

Some 5 to 10-acre block, less than 1 mile from city limits, good land, mostly cleared, at, per acre.....\$600

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE

A 7 room 2 story house, brick foundation and basement, hot and cold water, bath, everything modern, nice hall, located on Rock Bay Ave. Price \$2,500. Terms, say \$500 cash, balance \$20 per month at 6 per cent interest.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH 106 Government St.

FOR SALE—Dwelling of Ten Rooms

All modern conveniences. Close to tram car and sea. Property cost in the neighborhood of \$12,500. Price for quick sale.

Only \$6,500

For Particulars Apply to

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REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

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23-25 Broad Street

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Blanchard, Queen's and Quadra Streets

LOTS in BLOCK ONE and EIGHT are selling fast. Size 60 x 120 ft. There is nothing in the city so close in at our prices; in fact, we know of nothing equal to them, as nearly all inside property is taken up and this is the LAST CHANCE to get anything vacant so convenient to the business section of the city. An investment here will be profitable. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years.

National Finance Company, Limited

Phone 1363

1206 Government Street

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Mainland News

PROPOSED PARADE OF EXCLUSIONISTS

Vancouver Authorities Opposed, But Law on Point is Weak

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—City Solicitor Cowan gave several legal opinions to the city council last night on questions brought up by reason of the presence of Orientals in the city, the replies in no wise being in harmony with the evident desires of the majority of the body.

The question of holding a parade by the Asiatic Exclusion league was brought forward by Mayor Bethune, who said that Sam Gothard had interviewed him regarding the holding of the event next Sunday afternoon, the crowd gathering at the Cambie street grounds, marching to English Bay, where addresses would be delivered by Messrs. Hawthorthwaite, Joseph Martin and Parker Williams, the assembly then dispersing.

Ald. Morton thought that the list of speakers named was enough to warrant the suppression of the parade without further consideration. Mr. Gothard mildly remarked that his worship was under a misapprehension, as he had no intention of asking the council for permission to hold a parade. A citizens' meeting had arranged for such an event, and as chairman of the committee in charge he had suggested to the chief of police the advisability of having it on Sunday afternoon rather than on Saturday night. There was a need for the parade, since every one knew how the affairs of the Exclusion league were going, and something must be done to arouse interest in the cause.

Mayor Bethune stated that he was flatly opposed to a parade and had so informed Mr. Gothard. Ald. Mills, a member of the police commission, as to his worship's statement a forceful sentiment as to his unalterable opposition to the holding of any parade on Sunday, thereby making the attitude of the police commission on that point very plain.

Ald. Hopburn said that if Mr. Hawthorthwaite, "the man with the long name and the spasmodic jaw," was booked for a speaker, the council should take some action. City Solicitor Cowan was asked as to the powers of the council for the suppression of the parade. He answered that at present he did not believe the council could stop the event. If a measure covering the point was desired, however, he believed that he could draw a good by-law penalizing the holding of a parade of a certain sort.

"If this is where the city stands, I want this council to understand that the holding of this parade will mean the hiring of a hundred or so of specials," promptly chimed in Mayor Bethune. Ald. Morton said it was up to the police commission to deal with the matter or go out of office. The constant talk on the question only aroused the hoodlum element of the community, and did no good. Ald. Macmillan believed the right of free speech should be denied to no cause.

Ald. McGuigan gave notice of motion of a by-law according to the solicitors' views, and this incident closed. On the question of the disarming of the Orientals, City Solicitor Cowan explained that warrants for searching their quarters could only be obtained on information stating the belief that weapons were being held for the purpose of committing an offense against a person. If the arms were actually found it was then up to the accused to prove that the weapons were not to be used in violation of the law.

Ald. Macmillan said that Winnipeg was now trying to secure special legislation on the search warrant question to cover the Galician problem that city had. Vancouver might well join in these efforts to better solve its difficulties.

The application of the Asiatic Exclusionists for the free use of the city hall roused another discussion. It was finally decided that the organization must pay the usual rental, the argument for this action being that even charitable organizations had been obliged to pay, and that the throwing down of the bars would result in a flood of similar requests.

A big meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion league will be held tomorrow night to decide whether to hold a parade next Sunday.

To Test Auto Speed Law

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—The Vancouver Auto club tonight held a council, E. M. Woods, will contest the validity of the city by-law governing the speed of automobiles in the supreme court. The test case will arise out of an appeal which has been entered in the case of J. T. McGuire, recently fined \$50 and costs by Acting Police Magistrate Alexander. Mr. Woods will endeavor to prove that the city by-law is in conflict with the provincial law passed in 1902, and that the provincial statute serves all ends and will provide greater uniformity in regulation.

Encourages Street Improvements

North Vancouver, Feb. 25.—A direct incentive and encouragement to build-

GOOD TIMES AHEAD OF UPPER COUNTRY

Mayor of Revelstoke Speaks of Varied Capabilities of District

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—The question of the invitation of the United States fleet to visit Vancouver on Dominion day was brought up at the council meeting on the presentation of Capt. McHarg's letter, and verbal presentation by J. R. Seymour of the Tourist association and Secretary Allen of the American club. The council appointed a committee consisting of Ald. Prescott, McSpadden, Cavanagh, Mills and Calland to act with other committees taking up the question.

Similkameen Mail Service.

Hedley, Feb. 24.—The daily mail service to Keremeos via V. V. & E. began last week and notices are out asking tenders to be sent in on March 20 for carrying the mail daily to Hedley; also for a tri-weekly service between Penitence and Keremeos. The contract for the daily service from Keremeos to Hedley calls for leaving there at 1 o'clock and reaching Hedley in four hours, a distance of 20 miles on a road up the valley, and the tri-weekly from Penitence to Keremeos requires them to leave Penitence at 7 a. m. and make Keremeos at 12, or five hours for 35 miles on a road which leads over a mountain range.

Vancouver Bridges

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—At a special meeting of the council committee on bridges, held last evening, it was decided to hold a conference with the property-owners on Westminster avenue, south of the bridge approach, concerning the proposed raising of the grade at that point. A communication from Mr. R. Marpole, general executive assistant of the C. P. R., stated that the occupants of property required for the approaches for the Granville street bridge had been notified to vacate. The city would, however, be obliged to deal with the individuals concerned as to the question of compensation for their immediate removal. Bridge Engineer Waddell was directed to present his plans for the new bridges to the Dominion authorities at Ottawa at an early date and authorization was given for the advertising of the tenders for the superstructure of the bridges in the local press as well as engineering publications in the United States and Canada.

A POINT OF LAW

Power of J. P. to Issue Summons in City By-Law Case is Called in Question

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—An interesting point was raised in police court this morning by E. M. Woods, counsel for Hanan Singh, charged with an infraction of the health by-law. Hanan Singh is the proprietor of the Maple Leaf boarding house, a Hindu establishment at the foot of Granville street, and the health inspector told the court that the premises were a menace to the health of the community, they being covered with filth. The summons on which the accused appeared was taken out before William McQueen, J.P., and it was on this ground that the counsel raised objection. Mr. Woods contended that by the city incorporation act no magistrate or justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hear or to adjudicate or deal with in any way any offences against the city by-laws, excepting at the request of the police magistrate, or in his absence or illness. "If my client failed to obey that summons you could do nothing with him," declared counsel. Prosecutor Kennedy opposed this point, and the case was enlarged until Friday.

TRAPPER DIES

Taken Ill in Camp at Headwaters of Blue River—Body to be Brought to Kamloops

Kamloops, Feb. 24.—Charles McLean and Donald Gordon left last Thursday morning for the headwaters of Blue river for the purpose of bringing down the body of a trapper who died there about three weeks ago.

The trapper, whose name was McGee, went in with two companions, H. Stout and F. Bretschneider, last fall, and were settled in a camp on the Blue river, about sixty miles from Allingham's. McGee was taken with cramps of some kind and suffered from them at times for four or five days. At the time of his death he was talking with Bretschneider, when he suddenly fell back on his bed and expired.

Bretschneider made his way to Allingham's and from there to town, where he gave information to Mr. Tunstall, who communicated with the dead man's brother in Colorado. The brother came up on Wednesday and started the next day with McLean and Gordon for the hard trip north. The three trappers are those whose horses were stolen from Allingham's by the man who shot Bob Williams at Little fort, and was afterwards himself shot at Jamieson creek by the special constables.

Many Readers Will Welcome This Advise If Only Partly True

The coming months will be a harvest for the doctors and patent medicine manufacturers unless great care is taken to keep the feet dry, also dress warmly.

This advice should be heeded by all who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles and especially catarrh. While the latter is considered by most sufferers an incurable disease, there are few men or women who will fail to experience great relief from the following simple home prescription, and if taken in time it will prevent an attack of catarrh during the entire season.

Here is the prescription which any one can mix: Fluid Extract Dandelion one-half ounce, Compound Kargon one ounce, Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla three ounces. Shake well in a bottle

GOOD TIMES AHEAD OF UPPER COUNTRY

Mayor of Revelstoke Speaks of Varied Capabilities of District

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—C. F. Lindmark, mayor of Revelstoke, was an arrival yesterday by the Pacific express. Mr. Lindmark, who is largely interested in mining and lumbering in the Revelstoke district, reports much activity in both industries. But at the present time, he says, especial interest is being shown in agriculture. It has been proved beyond doubt that that district possesses large stretches of valley and bench lands of unsurpassed fertility and capacity for the growth of farm products. In fruit, particularly, of every kind from strawberries to apples, the country excels. At the fruit-growers' convention, held recently in Revelstoke, experts from all parts of Canada admitted that for flavor and size and form, the production there was perhaps superior to that of any other part of the Dominion.

Hitherto the district from Revelstoke to Arrowhead, and east and west from that point, has chiefly attracted the settlers, who have been pouring in in large numbers, but of late the Big Bend country to the north has been found to be not less fertile and desirable as a fruit-growing and farming country. As a consequence land there is being quickly taken up and placed under cultivation. Mr. Lindmark says that the agricultural future of that part of the interior is assured, and already it has become a central point in the Kootenays for the marketing of fruit. The British Columbia Fruit & Produce exchange with branches in all the towns as far south as the international boundary, has its headquarters in Revelstoke.

Mining, and particularly hydraulic mining, is giving excellent results in the Big Bend country, and Mr. Lindmark looks forward to an early revival in this industry throughout the province. While extensively interested in lumbering enterprises, he realizes the necessity for forest protection, and says that unless measures to this end are speedily taken by the authorities the industry and the whole province will suffer.

Mr. Lindmark expects to spend several days at the capital before returning.

IN CARIBOO COUNTRY

Operations of the Mining Companies—Survey Work on Grand Trunk Pacific

The Barkerville correspondent of the Ashcroft Journal writes: C. P. Price, an expert on the mining and treatment of copper ores, arrived on Wednesday, having staked a bunch of timber limits on tributaries of the Fraser river. Mr. Price expresses an extremely favorable opinion of the copper prospect near Sandy Lake. J. W. Moxley has returned from a snowshoe trip via Goat River pass, Smoky river, Grand canyon, Glenside, Blackwater trail and down the Telegraph line to Quesnel. A trip of nearly 500 miles on snowshoes at this time of the year by your Jonesome is certainly some rustling. When there is nothing nearer left to strive for we may sometime send a delegation from Cariboo—just a few of the men who do things—and solve the mystery of the North Pole.

There are two parties of Grand Trunk Pacific engineers still working eastward of Port George—the Graham party about five miles up Willow river and a large party under Betts at Little Salmon river. Chief Engineer D. D. Sprague and Assistant Engineers Gunn and Leask are working west of Port George.

It is rumored that the Willow River Mining company will resume work about the middle of March. At the end of the second week in February excellent progress was being made in puddling the Canadian creek shaft.

The Venture company's shareholders, Peters creek, met at Barkerville February 14 and decided to continue the attempt to sink the shaft with the present appliances, and if beaten by water to build a water wheel, and after the frost is out of the ground dig a ditch and instal a Cornish pump.

Tenders are being called for by the company on Russian creek for the whipsawing of 7,000 feet of lumber to be used for sluice flumes, penstock, etc., in the equipment of that claim for hydraulicking.

CANNERY PROJECT

Business Men and Fruit Growers of Penitence District Organizing Company

A meeting of a number of the local business men and farmers who are interested in the establishment of a fruit cannery at Penitence, was held in J. R. Mitchell's office on Saturday afternoon of last week. The question was fully discussed, and it was finally decided to organize a joint-stock company with sufficient capital could be secured. It was thought that fifteen thousand dollars paid up capital would be sufficient to carry the scheme through for the coming season. A building will be erected at a cost of about \$2,500, while the remainder of the sum will be devoted to the purchase of plant, cans and the produce of the farms for canning. It was thought that the plant last year operated by the Farmers' Exchange, with about three hundred dollars in addition expended for scalding baths, would serve the purpose for a year or two. Tomatoes will be the chief fruit put up during the coming season, although it was suggested that pickling will probably be done. With the equipment contemplated, it would be possible to turn out about four thousand cans daily.

A committee comprising Messrs. Kinney, Mitchell, Huycke, and Clelland was appointed to solicit stock. Up to the present time about \$7,000 has been subscribed, and there is every reason to hope that the scheme will meet with success. Penitence Press.

The Hollow Bones

of the arms and legs are tubes like a piece of gas pipe. The hollow centre is filled with soft red fatty material called marrow. This is the place where new red blood is made.

Scott's Emulsion

feeds bone marrow. The rich fat and the peculiar power in SCOTT'S EMULSION gives new vigor and new nourishment. That is why pale people improve on SCOTT'S EMULSION. It has the power to produce new red blood.

All Druggists; 50c. and \$1.00.

Snap in a House

Situated on Bellot St. one-half mile from the City Hall; modern conveniences, 7 extra large living rooms, large bath room, pantry and trunk room, electric light, sewer, hot and cold water, shade trees.

House Worth \$2,500
Lot Worth 1,800
Total \$4,300

It's yours with immediate possession for

\$3,300

\$2,000 on mortgage at 6 per cent, balance can be arranged on terms.

Owner breaking up housekeeping, that's all.

McConnell & Taylor

Cor. Govt. and Fort Street, upstairs.

V. V. & E. PROGRESS

Construction Now Completed to Point Five Miles West of Keremeos

Hedley, Feb. 24.—As evidence that steady progress is being made on the railway grades, the working force is gradually drawing away from the Keremeos end and bunching up more thickly between Ashnola creek and Hedley. Everything is finished now for five miles out of Keremeos, and since the removal of No. 1 camp, which took place a few days ago, Keremeos is now almost out of it so far as construction is concerned.

The point across the river where the steam shovel is at work is in a gravel bank a little above Alexis' allotment. One of Lane's camps has been moved up on the other side the river almost opposite Frank Thornton's and there is another party of subs, working between them and Ashnola creek.

On this side of the river, Budd, who has considerable of his work done on the north end of Brushy Bottom, is also starting at the lower end.

A party of ten Swedes started the gravel cut just at the north end of Brushy Bottom, and will run in on it far enough to make a breast sufficient deep for the steam shovel to work to.

At the Shelder ranch, also, a commencement has been made, so that T. Bradshaw has them closing in on either side of him. The Dagos, at Charlie Allison's have already a long cut and a long fill made, while on the plateau beyond Squakim's one party of subs. will complete this week, and the rest of the distance from there to Hedley may be said to be practically covered and many of the gangs of station men who began work in November last will from now on be finishing up their contracts from week to week and will either be taking new contracts on unfinished portions or pulling out.

The various gangs of station men who make their headquarters at No. 2 camp are making better progress every week.

DISTRICT LOT 301

Vancouver City Fathers Again Discuss the Question of Its Annexation

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—A resolution concerning the application of D. L. 301 for annexation to the city was passed by the city council last night, the chief provisions being that the sentiments of the residents be secured in an unmistakable manner before further action was taken.



FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, HOLLIES, Etc., Etc.
First Class Stock of Every Description.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.

Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs.
Japanese Lily and Iris Bulbs just arrived.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1404 Government St., cor. Johnson Street. Victoria Hotel Block.

THE IRVING HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.
New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill

W. S. DICKSON Proprietor

SEED GRAIN ALL KINDS

Oats, (Sigona & Garton); Wheat, (Idaho Spring); Peas, (Golden Vine); Barley and all kinds of Clover, Timothy and other grass seeds. Call and see our qualities and ask prices.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 709 Yates Street

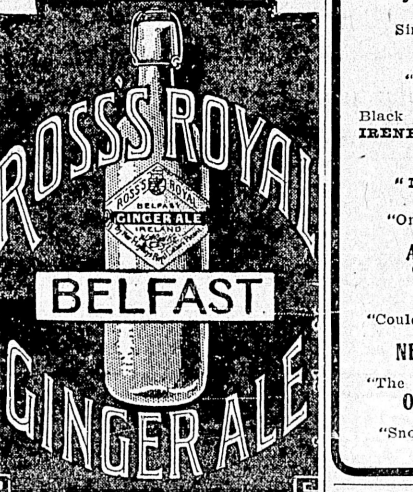
The Victoria Perfumery Co.'s Finest Perfumes

1-oz. in fancy boxes.....45c
4-oz., sprinkler tops.....\$1.00
4-oz. Florida Water.....45c

We want you to compare these home manufactured goods against foreign makes at double the prices.

Apply for free samples.

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Phone 1700.



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JOHNSON STREET
Week Commencing Feb. 24, 1908.
OVERTURE.

POLK AND MARTELLA—Eccentric Comedy Acrobats.
HARRY DE VERRA—Song Illustrations.
MYSTICUS—The Human Chameleon.
WALTER SHELLEY—Singer and Dancer.
U. S. SINGING FOUR—In a Spectacular Military Act. Fifteen Minutes Before Sundown.
DONAT BEDINI—And His Acrobatic Dogs, Jim and Jam.
THE PANTAGESCOPE—In New Motion Pictures.
Two performances nightly, 8 and 9:15—Matinees at 3 p. m.

Arcade Theatre

50 YATES STREET
MOVING PICTURES
Jack of All Trades
Between Two Fires
Gold Brick
Bad Man

ILLUSTRATED SONGS
Since Nelly Went Away
Flowers Outside the Cafe
Continuous Show Daily from 2 to 10:30 p. m.
Programme changes every Monday
Admission 10 cents
Children's Saturday Matinee.....5 cents

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HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
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Cor. Fort and Stadacona Streets.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Belcher Street, Victoria, B. C.
Patron and Visitor
The Lord Bishop of Columbia.
Head Master
J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxford.
Assisted by R. H. Bates, Esq., B.A., Lennoxville.
J. F. Meredith, Esq., B.A., D. E. Bell, Esq., London University, late Royal Irish Regiment.
Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada, the Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kingston, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders. Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized cadet corps.
Aims at thoroughness, sound discipline, and Moral Training.
The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 5, 1908.
Apply Head Master, Phone 62.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B. C.
Principal
Rev. W. W. BOLTON, M. A., Canon, J. C. BAENACLE, Esq., London University.
Assisted by C. E. Falkner, Esq., B.A., (Oxford) and E. C. Campbell, Esq., B.A., (Cambridge).
C. H. Jackson, Esq., B.A., New College (Oxford).
Excellent accommodation for boarders, chemical laboratory, manual training, football, cricket, and military drill. Boys prepared for the universities, Kingston, R. M. C. the professions and commercial life.
UPPER SCHOOL—Oak Bay Avenue, corner Richmond Road.
LOWER SCHOOL—Rockland Avenue, adjoining Government House.
The Easter term will commence on Monday, January 13, 1908.
Apply
REV. W. W. BOLTON, Phone 1320

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.
Select High-Grade Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years. Refinement, well-appointed gentlemen, a home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. Spring term opens Jan. 6th.
Principal, J. W. CHUTECH, M. A.

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In the
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Full Commercial Stenographic Telegraphy and Engineering courses.
Instruction Individual. Teachers all Specialists. Results, the Best.
Write for Particulars
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Modern 7-room bungalow situated on one of the most desirable streets in this city; house recently built, stone foundation, large lot, \$8x135; close to Beacon Hill Park and Bus Road; convenient Electric Tram. A snap, \$5,000; on terms.

AVALON ROAD

Modern residence, 8 large rooms all recently painted, in first-class order; close to park and tram line; \$5,200, on terms.

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An excellent four-storey brick building, with 12 lots and water frontage on Victoria Harbor, suitable for commercial purposes.
Apply to

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LIMITED
608 FORT STREET

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

BUSINESS CONFINED TO PROFESSIONALS

The Traders Like Process to Schoolboys Swapping Jackknives

New York, Feb. 25.—The neglected condition of the stock market was unremedied today. After a temporary increase of activity in the morning it was aggravated later in the day. Business originated almost entirely within the walls of the stock exchange. Dealings were based on moves calculated to appeal to the professional habits of traders.

An example of the character of the transactions and of the lack of consistency in the traders' opinions was offered in Union Pacific. The books of that company for transfers of stock close tomorrow, and consequently the value of the 2 1/2 per cent dividend will be deducted from the price of the stock. One party of traders bought the stock on the ground that the deduction of 2 1/2 points from the price tomorrow will invite demand. Another party sold it for the reason that shorts had been covering in the market because they would be obliged to pay the amount of the dividend in carrying charges tomorrow, but would be prepared to put out fresh short lines when the dividend is deducted.

The professional traders have designated the market as "trading jackknives," as they derive as little profit from it as school boys from its name. The bear party amongst the traders tested the market with short sales at the outset on the assumption that the treasury call upon the national banks except those of the smaller class for the return of \$35,000,000 of government deposits during March might prompt some liquidation of stocks. This call by the secretary of the treasury has been clearly indicated by the downward course of the margin of the government's free working balance of cash. Moreover, the money supplies are now so considerable that banks can part with this sum without embarrassment, while the treasury will be correspondingly helped to retrieve the money market when

EGGS SHOW SLIGHT REDUCTION IN PRICE

But Slight Change in Values of Other Local Produce Cases

Local produce prices during the past week have showed but few changes in prices though in some lines a weaker tendency has been shown and prices are lower. The expectation that eggs would reach a lower level has been realized. The strictly fresh article now retails at 35 cents per dozen, a drop of five cents, while the other grades are also quoted at 30 cents per dozen. The mild weather and consequent large receipts are responsible for the decline and it is expected that from now on prices will show still further decrease. On the other hand butter has shown a stronger tone, supplies on the local market having been growing steadily less while offerings are not equal to meet the deficiency in stocks. Supplies from Comox and Salt Spring Island, which have been retailing at 40 cents per pound are now selling at 45 cents per pound. The prices of other creameries have not yet been advanced but local dealers expect that these prices will also go higher.

In the vegetable line little change is reported. California cucumbers are now selling at 35 cents each, and California celery retails at two heads for 25 cents. Potatoes which have shown an easier tone have again firmed up and after selling at \$1.25 per sack are again quoted at \$1.50 per sack. The market is being fairly well cleaned up in potatoes and dealers would not be surprised at a further slight advance in prices. Supplies are chiefly from Island points though there are a few of the Ashcroft variety for sale.

Fresh pineapples are now on the market at from 50 to 60 cents each, and the quality of the orange arrivals shows improvement, receipts from California selling at from 25 to 50 cents per dozen. There are a few local apples on the market, though the great bulk of the supplies are from across the border from the state of Washington. They retail at from \$2 to \$2.25 per box. Other fruits remain unchanged.

Hams still rule weak at the recent decline, at from 18 to 20 cents per pound, while bacon and lard hold firm. The market for the latter is off five cents per pound following the slump in the live hog market at Chicago.

The expectation that flour would advance in price has not yet been realized and with the recent declines in the price of wheat on the leading markets of the world local dealers would not be surprised to see a decline. While the wheat situation in America has shown little or no change the heavy Argentine shipments have resulted in depressing the market nearly ten cents per bushel and should this be continued further it is probable that flour prices would follow.

Local retail prices are as follows:

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	48 1/4	49 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4
Am. Car. & P.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Am. Cit. Oil	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Am. Loco.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Am. Smelters	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Can. Pac.	90	91	89 1/2	90 1/2
Am. Sugar	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Anaconda	31 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4
Atchafalpa	68 1/4	69 1/4	68 1/4	69 1/4
do pfd	78 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4
B. and O.	78 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4
do pfd	82 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4
B. R. T.	40 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4
C. P. R.	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
C. & N. W.	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
C. and G. W.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
C. M. and S. P.	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2
C. T. and T.	15	16	15	16
do pfd	15	16	15	16
D. and R. G.	16 1/4	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
do pfd	42	43	42	43
Eric	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Gen. Nor.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Int. Paper	9 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
L. and N.	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
M. S. P. S. S. M. 94	94	94 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4
Mo. Pac.	31 1/4	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Met. St. Railway	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
N. P.	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
N. and W.	60	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
do pfd	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
N. Y. O. and W.	30	30	30	30
Penna.	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
People's Gas	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Pr. Steel Car	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
Reading	95 1/4	96 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4
Rock Island	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
do pfd	22 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
S. P.	68 1/4	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4
do pfd	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
S. R.	10	10 1/2	9 1/2	10
do pfd	116	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Union	28 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	28
U. S. Steel	28 1/4	28 1/4	27 1/4	28
do pfd	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Wabash	8	8 1/2	8	8 1/2
West. Union	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Call loans, 1 1/2 per cent.	2	2	2	2
1 1/2 per cent.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Total sales, 302,200 shares.				

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2	94	96	93 1/2	95 1/2
May	88 1/2	90 1/4	88 1/2	90 1/4
July	88 1/2	90 1/4	88 1/2	90 1/4
May	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
July	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Oats No. 2	50	50 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
May	50	50 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
July	50	50 1/4	49 1/2	50 1/4
Pork	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
May	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
July	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Liver	78 1/4	78 1/4	68 1/4	78 1/4

Prices of Metals

New York, Feb. 25.—Pig iron quiet. Lead, quiet, 3.70 a 3.73. Tin, easy. Straits 28.62 1/2 to 29.00; plates, easy. Spelter, quiet; domestic, 4.70 to 4.75.

Mr. Morgan Goes Abroad

New York, Feb. 25.—J. Pierpont Morgan will sail for Europe tomorrow on the Adriatic. He will go direct to London. The fact that Mr. Morgan regards the financial situation as sufficiently cleared to permit him to go abroad was interpreted as a favorable indication in Wall street, and in banking circles generally.

Calls for Mediation

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Southern Railroad company, having failed in its efforts to reach an agreement with its employees, the matter of a reduction in their wages, has called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission and the bureau of labor to mediate under the Erdman act.

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ANOTHER GERM DESTROYER.

Herpicide is Death to Dandruff Germs. The germ burrows into the scalp, throwing up the cuticle in thin scales, called dandruff, or scurf, and digging at the root of the hair where it saps the hair vitality. First comes brittle hair, then lustreless and dead-like hair, then falling hair, and finally baldness. Nine-tenths of the hair troubles are caused by dandruff. Without dandruff, hair will grow luxuriantly, as nature intended. "Herpicide" kills the dandruff germ leaving the hair to grow unhampered, as it does with the American red man. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to the Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich., Cyrus H. Bowes, agent, Government street.

Red Cabbage, per lb. 5
Rhubarb, hot house, per lb. 15
Dairy Produce.

Eggs—
Fresh Island, per dozen. 40
Cooking, per dozen. 30
Cheese—
Canadian, per lb. 75
Neufchatel, each. 19
Cream, local, each. 19
Butter—
Milk, per lb. 35
Best dairy, per pound. 45
Victoria Creamery, per lb. 45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb. 45
Delta Creamery, per lb. 45
Butter, cooking, per lb. 35

Fruit.

Grape Fruit, per dozen. 1.00
Oranges, per dozen. 25 to 50
Lemons, per dozen. 8 to 10
Pineapples, each. 2.00 to 2.25
Apples, local, per box. 30
Malaga Grapes, per lb. 30
Bananas, per dozen. 35
Peaches, per lb. 40 to 50
Raisins, Valencia, per lb. 15
Raisins, table, per lb. 25 to 50
Grapes, Con. per basket. 50 to 55
Pineapples, each. 1.00
Pears, per box. 1.25 to 1.50
Cranberries, per lb. 20

Nuts.

Walnuts, per lb. 30
Brazil, per lb. 30
Almonds, Jordan, per lb. 75
Almonds, California, per lb. 15
Coconuts, each. 30
Pecans, per lb. 30
Chestnuts, per lb. 30

Fish.

Cod, salted, per lb. 10 to 13
Halibut, fresh, per lb. 8 to 10
Cod, smoked, per lb. 6 to 8
Cod, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8
Flounders, fresh, per lb. 6 to 8
Salmon, fresh, white, per lb. 10 to 12
Salmon, fresh, red, per lb. 10 to 12
Salmon, smoked, per lb. 20
Oysters, Olympia, per pint. 40 to 50
Prawns, Lake Point, doz. 25 to 30
Shrimps, per lb. 20 to 25
Smelts, per lb. 5 to 10
Herring, kippered, per lb. 12 1/2
Finnan Haddock, per lb. 12 1/2

Meat and Poultry.

Beef, per lb. 8 to 12
Lamb, per lb. 15 to 20
Mutton, per lb. 12 1/2 to 20
Lamb, per quarter. 1.40 to 1.50
Lamb, per quarter, hind. 1.75 to 2.00
Veal, dressed, per lb. 12 1/2 to 18
Geese, dressed, per lb. 18 to 20
Ducks, dressed, per lb. 20 to 25
Chickens, per lb. 12 to 15
Chickens, per lb. live weight. 12 1/2 to 15
Chickens, broilers, per lb. 25
Guinea Fowls, each. 1.00
Commercial Turkeys. 50
Rabbits, dressed, each. 50 to 65
Hare, dressed, each. 75
Hams, per lb. 18 to 20
Canned Corn. 25 to 30
Pork, dressed, per lb. 15 to 18

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE

Prorogation to Take Place Today—Record of Legislation for the Session

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—Tomorrow afternoon His Honor Sir Daniel McMillan, will take the speaker's chair in the legislative chamber and give formal assent to seventy-nine bills which have passed the house, and will then prorogue the legislature.

The present session has been one of the most notable in Manitoba in the matter of radical legislation. The most drastic bills that have been passed are the amending "Liquor License Act," the "Charter of the Winnipeg Produce and Grain Exchange" and the "Noxious Weed act."

In the matter of new legislation there have been two new portfolios created, automobiles have been regulated, provision made for seed grain assistance, and a number of important changes introduced in local procedure in the province. As is usual, a number of bills have been killed in committee, notably: "Hall insurance," the fuel transportation company, and "wheat bounty." Of 108 bills introduced in the house 14 were not reported 7 consolidated with others, 3 "preamble not proven," 2 "withdrawn," 3 "not proceeded with" and 1 "proforma."

The Dominion government wireless station on Gonzales hill was in communication last night with the Alaska Steamship company's Humboldt and United States battleship Nebraska, both of which were at the time in the neighborhood of San Francisco.

By Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., 519 Granville street, Vancouver.

Sellers. Buyers.

Molsons 198
Royal 162
Commerce 162
Twin City 80 1/2
Mont. Heat and Power 86 1/2
Montreal Street Railway 180
Toronto Street Railway 100
Dominion Coal 49
Dom. Iron and Steel, com. 15 1/2
Nova Scotia Steel, com. 5 1/2
Can. Pac. Ry., Montreal. 142
Can. Pac. Ry., London. 146 1/2

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National Council of Women

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The executive of the National Council of Women has decided to hold the next annual meeting in this city.

C. P. R. Traffic Receipts

Montreal, Feb. 25.—The Canadian Pacific railway traffic returns for the week ending February 21 totalled \$1,064,000, as against \$1,202,000 last year.

Campbellton Hotel Burned

Campbellton, N. B., Feb. 25.—The Royal hotel here was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$75,000 with some insurance.

Not Many Unemployed

Winnipeg, Feb. 25.—The city street commissioner's department stood badly in need of men yesterday to make channels on the street to carry off the stagnant pools of water caused by the recent thaw. Twenty men were secured with difficulty for the work, and the commissioner said he could have employed 50. Such a condition of affairs shows that the unemployed question is not a very serious one in Winnipeg.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

MORRIS—At 625 Elliot Street, Tuesday, February 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Morris, a son.

PETTINGELL—To Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Pettingell, Jr., on the 24th inst., a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

(Too late for Classification)

FURNISHED ROOM with bath. 1017 Bell St. \$25

WANTED—Young woman as mother's help. Apply 1134 Yates St. \$25

WANTED—A waitress. Apply Victoria Hotel at once. \$25

FOR SALE—Cheap: a large range with 15-gallon copper boiler on side; also a water back. Apply 411 Princes St. James Bay. \$25

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework. 912 Caledonia Ave. \$25

YOUNG LADY, age 16, offers daily services for young children; very fond and used to children. Address stating salary given. Box 470, Colonist. \$25

TO LET—New bungalow, Niagara St., close to park; seven rooms; modern; will be ready for occupancy March. Apply D. C. Reid, care National Finance Co., Ltd., 1206 Government St. Phone 1363. \$25

Stocks

BONDS DEBENTURES COTTON GRAIN

Bought and Sold on commission. London, New York, Montreal, Toronto. Investment and Margin.

MINING—All active mining shares dealt in Vancouver and other exchanges. WAGHORN, GWYNN & CO. Stockbrokers, Vancouver. Correspondents—Osler & Hammond, Toronto; Bartlett, Frazier & Harrington, New York and Chicago.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to the Easterly Half of Lot 636, Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a duplicate certificate of title to above land issued to Peter Levele on the 6th day of February, 1905, and numbered 10823C.

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., the 19th day of February, 1908.

MITCHELL MARTIN & CO.

Loan, Discount and Financial Agents Stockbrokers

643 FORT STREET REAL ESTATE PHONE 1492

2,000 Alberta Coal and Coke, 32c; Pacific Whaling, Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited; 9 Pacific Whaling Common Stock offer.

Choice Timber Limits on West Coast of Island and Mainland, Lots, Acreage, Fruit Farms and Houses for sale on easy terms.

Connection: Waghorn, Gwynn & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

New Hats, Caps and Shirts

Underwear, Gloves, Neckwear

Outing Shirts, Suit Cases

Bags, Valises, Hosiery

Sweaters, Raincoats

Mackintoshes

Overcoats

All Reduced in Price at

The Semi-Ready Wardrobe

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Sole Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

"What you want — When you want it"

That's the Semi-ready "idea" — coupled with a great system which is simplicity personified when once you understand it.

Tailoring men's clothes as good as clothes can be made and making them from the highest priced fabrics at a much smaller cost than you have had to pay for similar style and quality—that is another paragraph in the "Semi-ready" idea.

Delivered to any place you designate — finished within two hours after trying-on. A third idea.

Cash—coupled with your money back if you ask it—which inspires mutual confidence and long friendships. One more basic.



Semi-ready

The Sign to Find

Semi-ready Tailoring

New Spring and Summer Suits

\$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25 and \$30

Trousers

\$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00

Top Coats, \$12.00 to \$30.00

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

THE DAILY COLONIST CLASSIFIED ADS

Phone 11
One Cent a Word Each Issue

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ALLES AND STOUT

FAIRALL BROS.—Bottled Ale, Stout, "Bromo Hygeia," Esq. Rd. Tel. 444.

CARRIAGE DELIVERED

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 123

BAKERY

For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 73 Fort St., or ring up Phone 361, and your order will receive prompt attention.

BARREL MANUFACTURERS

SWENNEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 Johnson St., Phone B96.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbinding in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BUILDERS AND GEN'L CONTRACTORS

THOMAS CATERALL—10 Broad Street, Buildings in all its branches, and work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS

GEO. A. SMITH, C.E., B.C. Land Surveyor, Albert B.C. Mining Claims, Timber Limits and Subdivisions. Tel. 123.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS

GENTS' CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, at \$2.50 per month, called for and delivered. G. W. Walker, 715 Johnson St., just east of Douglas.

CHEMISTRY

LLOYD & CO., practical chemists, sweepers and house cleaners. 716 Pandora St. Flues altered, grates fire-bricked, hearths laid and repaired, roof work of all kinds. Phone A476.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tel. 597.

CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS

LASHES (Sanitary) 843 View St., Phone A-1207. Ladies' and Children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used. Tel. 523.

COLLECTORS AND ESTATE MANAGERS

VICTORIA AGENCY—Estates managed and general collections, Mahon building, Government St. Phone 1339. Tel. 523.

CONTRACTORS

C. A. McCREGG—Carpenter and Joiner, 1423 Blanchard Street. Terms moderate. Phone B1437.

DRAYMEN

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office 52 Wharf St. Tel. 171.

DYE WORKS

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—115 Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

FABRIC DYE WORKS

C. A. STEAM DYE WORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 200. Hearn & Renfrew.

FURRIERS

FRED POSTER—42 1/2 Johnson street. Telephone A1182, makes a specialty of seal garments.

HARDWARE

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government streets.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.

—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery, 32 and 34 Yates street, Victoria, B.C.

JUNK

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks, and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 and 32 Store street, Phone 1736.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Phone 907. Henry Atkinson & Son, Landscape gardeners, tennis and croquet lawns, and pruning a specialty. Residence, 16 Stanley Ave. Established 20 years. Tel. 528.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

E. P. LAING, landscape gardener, etc. Lawns, gardens, etc., attended to by the day, week or month. Tree spraying and pruning a specialty. Phone M-1557. Oak Bay Grocery. Tel. 523.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

FREDERICK G. TODD, landscape architect, Montreal, P.Q., Mr. Todd expects to be at the Empress Hotel, Feb. 25 and 26, and at the Hotel Vancouver until Feb. 29, and would be glad to see any one desiring advice as to laying out lawns, gardens, etc. Thoroughly familiar with the best English gardens. Among clients are B. C. government, Canadian Pacific railway, Ottawa Improvement commission, Sir Montague Allan, William Mackenzie, etc. Tel. 525.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBROIDERING—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., Ltd. Tel. 123

LODGES AND SOCIETIES

A. O. F., Court Northern Light, No. 6935, meets at K. of P. Hall 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. W. F. Fullerton, Secretary.

K. of P. No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora Sts. H. Weber, K. of R. and S. Box 544.

SONS OF AQLAND—Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall 1st and 3rd Tuesday, P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos. Gravin, sec.

SONS OF ENGLAND B. S. Alexander Lodge 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday, K. of P. Hall. Geo. Jay, Pres., J. Critchley, Sec.

NOVELTY WORKS

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 160 Government street.

OLD MATERIALS

HIGHEST PRICES paid by Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street, Copper, brass, bottles, etc. Phone 1336.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGER

E. LINES—Yards, etc., cleaned. Residence 924 Collinson St. Phone B705.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST

SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS

FAIRALL BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygeia," Esquimalt road, Victoria. Telephone 444.

STENCIL AND SEAL ENGRAVING

GENERAL Engraver and Stencil Cutter, Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf street, opposite post office.

TAXIDERMIST AND FURRIER

FRED POSTER, 42 1/2 Johnson St., Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

TEAS AND COFFEES

PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, Ltd., Pembroke street, Victoria. Telephone 597.

UNDERTAKERS

B. C. FUNERAL FURNISHING CO., 52 Government street, Tel. 48, 305, 404, 594. Our experienced certified staff available day or night. Chas. Hayward, Pres.; F. Canelton, Manager.

WATCHMAKER

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

MILL SLAB WOOD FOR SALE

WE CUT our mill slabs and trimmings into lengths to suit the customer and deliver the wood to any part of the city at \$3.00 per cord. Two-horse wagon load. We always endeavor to make prompt deliveries. Send or telephone your orders to B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., 313 Esquimalt Road on Victoria Arm. P. O. Box 476. Phone 844.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ACCOUNTANTS

F. R. SARGISON, auditing, bookkeeping by the day or month. Books balanced and annual statements made. 1203 Langley.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

ROWLAND BRITAIN, Registered Attorney at Law, 100 Douglas street, Field building, opposite P.O., Vancouver.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

REBBECK, JAMES K., Tel. 1068. Consulting mechanical engineer. Naval Architect. Plans, Specifications, Special designs. Reports, Surveys, and Supervision. Rooms 32-33, Board of Trade building, Victoria, B.C.

DENTISTS

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, 100 Douglas street, opposite P.O., Douglas St., Victoria, B.C. Telephone—Office, 587; Residence, 122. au28

LAND SURVEYORS

ALEX. GILLESPIE and J. B. Green, British Columbia land surveyors. Office 1107 Langley St. F1

MASSAGE

MR. BERGSTROM BJORNELT, Masseuse, room 2, Vernon Block, Douglas Street, Victoria, B.C. Office hours, 1 to 6 p. m.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Thorough training in all usual subjects. Well recommended. Mrs. Suttie, 1045 Yates Street.

SHOE REPAIR

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad St. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught, also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. McMillan, Principal.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

THE "ABERDEEN"—A high-class private hotel for tourists and residents in Victoria. All white labor employed; table board given. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, late of Gordon Hotel.

HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; fine boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpassed. Hotel rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. William Jensen, Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL—19 Johnson St. Newly fitted up and renovated from top to bottom. Accommodation. Bar always supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars. Thos. L. McManus, Proprietor.

MIDWAY

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. F. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates \$1.00 to \$2.00. Sample rooms free bus.

NEW WESTMINSTER

HOTEL COLONIST—Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insley, Proprietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL METROPOLIS—The most convenient to business, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your business friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

BLACKBURN HOTEL, A. E. Blackburn, proprietor. This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and furnished is now open to its patrons. Situated in the heart of the city, first-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan, 75c. upwards. 318 Westminster Ave. Tel. 518.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson, Sons, proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager. Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B.C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city. Modernly equipped throughout. Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Queen streets. Headquarters for mining and commercial men. Rates \$2 and upwards. Atkins, Johnson & Stewart, proprietors.

HOTEL DOMINION—F. Baynes, Proprietor. 160 bright airy rooms; steam heated; free auto-bus to and from city. First-class American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

EMPIRE HOTEL—Corner Hastings and Columbia avenue, Vancouver, B.C. American and European plan. The only auto bus in the city. Meets all trains and boats. Frank Colbourne, proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Pair of Gold Rim Glasses on View Street, between Standard Laundry and Douglas Street. Please return to 550 Rithet Street.

LOST—Cane to Covent Gardens, St. Charles St., a Gordon Setter Dog, well bred. Phone 890.

LOST—Brown Spaniel dog with small splash of white on chest. Finder rewarded by giving information to Box 945, this office.

STRAYED—Two cows, branded E. B. on right hip, right ear split, one red with ends of horns cut off, one half Jersey, half Holstein, black and white, last seen at Islet lake. If you seeing same please to up. Notify J. Edwards, Millstream, care D. Campbell.

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND

FOR SALE—Some new up-to-date Bugles, second-hand Delivery Waggon, and a few good Horses; also two fresh calves Cows, and one yoke of Oxen. Apply: 642 Discovery Street—I. J. J. Fisher.

FOR SALE—Express Wagon, \$40. Apply 1423 Douglas Street.

FOR SALE—A Heintzman & Co. Piano in excellent condition; a good bargain. 372, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Farm Wagon, Spring Wagon and Mowing Machine, etc. Yew Tree Farm, Millstream. Tel. 520.

DRESS SUIT for sale, latest style, quite new; a bargain. Box 302, Colonist.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Young Girl to assist in house cleaning; must sleep home. 145 Government Street.

LADIES WANTED at Dressmaking School, to learn cutting. D. F. Sprinkling, Laurence Anderson, instructor. We cut patterns to measure.

WANTED—A good nurse girl for two children. 26 Dallas Road.

WANTED—Lady that thoroughly understands general work in real estate office. Will pay good salary to right party. Address Colonist office, 322.

WANTED—Two experienced salesladies. Apply Angus Campbell & Co., 1010 Government St.

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—Apprentice to Drug Business. P.O. Box 609.

WANTED—Boys, at the British American Paint Co., Belleville St.

WANTED—Two Waiters. Apply: Union Club.

MEN—Don't accept any kind of work until you hear from us. Make \$10 per day selling the quickest seller of earth; 110,000 sold in Minneapolis. New article; new plan; costs 7 cents, sells for 25 cents. Send 5 cents for two samples. Domestic Manufacturing Co., Desk 21, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Local agent for the Western Canada Fire Insurance Company, Limited. (Non-Tariff) apply to D. H. Rice, General Agent for B. C., 132 Hastings St., East, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—Cholmaster for Metropolitan Methodist Church. Applications must be in by 29th February to J. H. Baker, 1417 Fernwood Road.

GOOD PAY—Men wanted everywhere to tag signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc. No canvassing. National Dist. Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Widow, experienced, wishes working housekeeper's position. 465 Colonist.

GOVERNOR or Help, for a few months, country preferred. Address: Colonist office.

WANTED—Woman wants House Work by day, experienced. 449, Colonist.

LADIES' TAILORING and Dressmaking done by the day. Apply: Box 457, Colonist.

EXPERIENCED CHILD'S NURSE seeks position. Apply: Box 430, Colonist.

WANTED—Widow, thoroughly domesticated, desires permanent home with gentleman. Address: A. 19, General Delivery, City.

WANTED—Daily Work, kind attention to children or convalescents. Address: Mrs. Cyril, Brunswick Hotel.

IMMEDIATE NURSE, certificated, disengaged; trained, London, England. References, Irving, 428 Cook Street. F1852.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Situation as Coachman, experienced; good references. B. D. Beaumont, P.O.

WANTED—Situation as Coachman, experienced, good references. B. D. Beaumont, Post Office.

WANTED—Painting by day or job. Box 338, Colonist.

CAPABLE GARDENER requires situation; good references. Apply Box 325, Colonist.

WANTED—Situation as butler; experienced and best references. 285 Cook St.

WANTED—Educated young man wants work, experienced office man and salesman. Excellent references. If you need a hustler, faithful, intelligent and not afraid of work, please write to 264, Colonist.

ROOM AND BOARD

WANTED—Room and board, by single man in quiet home, centrally located; preferred; terms moderate; permanent if suited. Colonist, 421.

SUPERIOR accommodation with good board. Apply 59 Menzies St., near Niagara St.

WANTED—By Young Man not long in city, comfortable Room and Board in private house with home privileges. Regularly employed at convenient hours. Reply in confidence. Box 441, Colonist.

CECIL HOUSE, Victoria, adjoining Union club, comfortable rooms (for gentlemen) with breakfast.

TO LET—Room and board; 1621 Quail St., Bath room, electric light. Phone A-920.

ROOM AND BOARD—Moderate terms; also table board. \$4.50 per week. 729 Fisguard Street, off Douglas St., central.

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board. Piano and phone, Bellevue, Quebec St., third house from Parliament buildings.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE

WANTED—A Hammerless Shot Gun. 131 Niagara Street.

WANTED—Good set of second-hand tandem harness at once. Communicate with J. T. Summerfield, Granville Mansions, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—Row Boat, 15 to 20 feet. Cheap for cash. Address: Box 433, Colonist.

WANTED—Fruit Land, acreage, suitable for sub-division, close to Victoria. P.O. Box 1085, Vancouver.

WANTED—To purchase, a Donkey engine, about 20 to 30 hp. Address J. J. Dougan, Cotton Drive, Grand View, 3rd Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—Immediately on E. & N. Ry. vicinity, 6 acres and buildings, suitable for poultry. Easy payments or rent. J. G. Archibald, 520 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—Modern house in city. Price not to exceed \$3,500 cash. Principals only deal with. Address 739 Colonist.

WANTED—To purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, sofas, stumps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson Street.

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—For One Year, five or six roomed cottage with garden; rent from \$15 to \$20 a month. Address: Mrs. Green, 1602 Robson St., Vancouver. Tel. 526.

ROOM WANTED by young married couple with one child, 3 years old; state terms. Box 444, Colonist.

BUSINESS CHANCES

FOR SALE—Best boarding house proposition in the city. Small amount of capital required. Address 207 Colonist.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Young Girl to assist in house cleaning; must sleep home. 145 Government Street.

LADIES WANTED at Dressmaking School, to learn cutting. D. F. Sprinkling, Laurence Anderson, instructor. We cut patterns to measure.

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MUCH BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED

Evening Session Saw Various Bills Given Their Third Reading

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS SURE

Hon. Carter Cotton Speaks Upon the Budget—Railway Men to Meet

The announcement of Hon. Dr. Young in the legislature yesterday that the government will shortly be prepared to provide free text books for the schools was one of the most important of the present session. The statement was elicited by a random remark of the member for Delta who resumed the debate upon the budget. On Monday afternoon he had affirmed that ten minutes would see the close of his remarks, but after the long night's rest and the morning's labors, he was more than prepared to fulfill the prophecy of the premier in moving the adjournment. Hon. Richard McBride had stated that the member for Delta was good for another half hour. He spoke in fact for an hour and a half.

Hon. F. L. Carter-Cotton made his first speech of the session upon the budget in reply to John Oliver. An evening session lasting until 11:45 was occupied with the discussion of the budget by various members of the opposition, and at the conclusion of that, the University bill, the act amending the Railway Assessment Act and several other measures were advanced and given their third reading.

An evening session which will last until a late hour is prophesied for tonight for the house will go into committee on supply, and it is expected to get through with a good many items. Another evening session will be held tomorrow evening, but none on Thursday, the evening of the Speaker's dinner to the members. The house may perhaps sit on Saturday.

An announcement with regard to the government's negotiations with Grand Trunk Pacific is expected next week. William Wainwright, second vice-president of the G. T. P. R., and D'Arcy Tate, the solicitor of the G. T. P., have arrived in the city and will call upon the premier this morning.

The speaker took the chair at 2:30 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. Robert Connell.

Wants Correspondence.

Parker Williams, Newcastle, moved that an order of the house be granted that any correspondence, or other documents, or communications between the government and the Salvation Army, from January 1, 1904, up to date, and said that the government had allied itself with a totally irresponsible body of fanatics, and that the army was engaged in bringing laborers into this province and of keeping down wages, while it had refused to alter the advertisements which were being published in British papers by the Salvation Army, and he wished to learn whether this was due to some binding agreement.

The order was granted.

By Message.

The Hon. Mr. Bowser brought down by message a bill to amend the Succession Duties act, which was forthwith passed through committee of the whole house and read the first time.

Mr. Oliver Resumes.

Mr. Oliver, on resuming the budget debate, wished it understood that when he was referring to the 23 or 25 Japanese who had been arrested he had stated that according to the newspapers when these Japanese landed in the city an officer of the provincial government was present. What he had really meant by "speculator" was a person who had acquired timber lands to sell at a profit and not for use. He had not said that the government had issued pamphlets filled with misleading information, but that the information afforded was not of such a character as would help a man to locate on land.

He proceeded to criticize adversely information given in respect to the Queen Charlotte Islands, and quoted a press report that one person had acquired 52,000 acres in the Nechako valley. As the law required that any one who purchased over 640 acres must have a certificate of improvements, he wished to know how this large block had been alienated. Was it by order in council?

Mr. McBride: No such order in council has been passed, and the government has no knowledge of the holding of 52,000 acres by any one person or corporation. In ordinary circumstances it might be competent for an individual to buy here and there and get control of a very considerable body of land, and the honorable gentleman should not send out the impression that the government is party to any such transaction.

Mr. Oliver: I do not think that I intimated that this had been done by the government.

Hon. Mr. McBride: You came pretty near it. (Hear, hear.)

Would Withdraw Lands.

Mr. Oliver held that fully two-thirds of the lands which had been taken up had been secured by speculators. He advocated the policy of withdrawing all agricultural lands for sale, of setting apart large areas for free grants to settlers, and of having extensive surveys made of these lands, each surveying party being accompanied by a practical agriculturist, who should report upon each lot surveyed. The Dominion system of handling such lands was well worth imitation. He was not inclined to attack the contract with the Salvation Army, an organization which had done a great deal of good, and he regretted to hear the attack made on the army by the member for Newcastle.

Full information should be given to intending settlers by some properly qualified official.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Mr. Burrell is well qualified to do all that work. (Hear, hear.)

Condition of Fisheries.

Mr. Oliver urged that the representations of the finance minister in respect to the condition of the provincial fisheries were not altogether fair, and in the circumstances, quite unjustifiable.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: The hon. gentleman seems to be very much annoyed in reference to certain information which I quoted from a blue-book which is issued by the Dominion government. And as I merely gave the purport of a report of the Dominion government, he should consequently turn his attention elsewhere, and apply his reflections to his own friends at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver urged that in order to check speculation in lands, the wild-land tax should be increased, and, having quoted figures to show that the Dominion government was paying a good deal of attention to the fisheries on this coast, had a representation of a cruiser, which is to be used in protection work, sent across the floor of the house to the hon. the finance minister.

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: Will we ever see anything more than the picture? (Laughter.)

Mr. Oliver was quite confident that the picture would be followed by results.

Hon. Mr. McBride: Will the hon. gentleman support a motion censuring the Dominion government for the management of our fisheries. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Oliver: If the hon. gentleman can show that they deserve censure, I will certainly support it.

Free Text Books.

Mr. Oliver then turned his attention to the provincial school system, and advocated the supply of books for the children at the public expense.

Hon. Dr. Young: We are practically ahead of Manitoba, as books are to be provided for all the pupils attending our schools in British Columbia. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver congratulated the government upon the adoption of this system.

Moves Amendment.

In conclusion he moved, seconded by Mr. Yorston (Cariboo), the following amendment:

That all the words of the resolution after the first word "That," be struck out, and the following words substituted therefor:

"This house regrets that the government has not taken effective measures to secure the settlement of our agricultural lands, so as to stop the large drain upon our resources, caused by the importation of over four million dollars worth of agricultural produce annually, and that the government has on the contrary allowed large areas of our fertile lands to pass into the hands of speculators, who hold the same for increased prices, and thus prevent the production within the province of the food stuffs now imported."

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton

Hon. F. L. Carter Cotton (Richmond), president of the council: The amendment which has been proposed by the hon. member for the Delta is a very important one, and it is my duty to call attention to it. It is a bill which is intended to secure the settlement of our agricultural lands, and it is a bill which is intended to stop the large drain upon our resources, caused by the importation of over four million dollars worth of agricultural produce annually, and that the government has on the contrary allowed large areas of our fertile lands to pass into the hands of speculators, who hold the same for increased prices, and thus prevent the production within the province of the food stuffs now imported.

I will first deal with his deductions: and at this point I may say that I was not only shocked, but absolutely shocked to hear one statement which he made this afternoon, for if there is one man in this house or in this province to whom I have always looked up as an ardent student and a staunch defender of constitutional principles, it has been that hon. member. (Hear, hear.) And yet here he is, this afternoon, proposing to destroy the great constitutional principle that taxation should be accomplished by representation, while I think, sir, you will agree with me, that the converse of this proposition is equally correct, that if there is representation there should also be taxation. (Hear, hear.)

What Was Proposed

But what, sir, has he proposed this afternoon? That the government should hand over to the municipalities the right to tax personal as well as real property, which is to say, sir, that those who live in municipalities should in no way pay toll or any form of taxation to the provincial government. But the hon. gentleman did not tell us that he proposed along with the abandonment of the personal property tax to municipalities, that the provincial government should from the house and therefore we can easily see into what a position we can be brought as the years go by, through the adoption of such a policy. For we know that as a matter of fact that just so soon as a district becomes prosperous and rich and well developed the residents desire to form municipalities in order to secure a greater degree of control over their local affairs and to expend the amount that they may receive through the taxation of real property, but the hon. gentleman now proposes that we should also give up our right to tax personal property, so that as the years passed and the richer and more prosperous the municipalities became, the greater the strain on the resources of the provincial government the less control would the house have over the affairs of the province. (Hear, hear.)

What Would Occur.

We might in such case, sir, then have a house almost wholly composed of representatives of the municipalities, who contributed nothing whatever to the provincial revenue, and I need hardly point out, sir, that such a principle would be a very wrong principle.

Mr. Oliver.—What is the fact in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton.—I am not a resident of Ontario, but British Columbia conditions. The hon. gentleman seems to be taking advantage of what he describes as "quibbling." (Laughter.) Ontario, with the exception of the portion which is known as New Ontario, is, as I understand it, entirely divided up into municipalities, while their system of taxation is framed in a wholly different way from the system which is in force in this province. At the same time, while I criticize and must criticize very severely the hon. gentleman's proposition to turn the taxation on personal property over to municipalities, I quite agree with him that the great problem which the municipalities are at the present time obliged to face is how to make provision for sufficient funds in order to carry on properly the system of municipal government. (Hear, hear.) I think that a good deal might be done to relieve their financial burdens, if the government were to undertake certain works. (Hear, hear.) Now, the expenditure on roads is certainly one of their most important items.

Mr. Oliver.—Are not the other provinces governed by the same constitution as British Columbia?

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton.—No, certainly not. I am surprised that the hon. gentleman, who is the brains of the opposition—I beg pardon—the chief adviser of the opposition on constitutional points, should ask such a question. (Laughter.) Evidently, sir, school books should be made free. (Laughter.)

Might Contribute.

The government might well arrange to contribute a certain amount to the municipalities, not only in this manner relieving them to that extent of their financial burden, but enabling them to bring into existence a far better system. (Applause.) While the roads in one municipality are excellent, in another they are scarcely passable, and assistance in this direction while not such a violation of constitutional principles, as has been proposed by the hon. member for Delta, would be timely and well worthy of the consideration of the house. (Applause.)

Million Dollar Loan.

When hon. members opposite have nothing else to talk about, they fall back on the million dollar loan of 1904 (Hear, hear); although as a matter of fact if there was one thing upon which the government could be most warmly congratulated it was upon the manner in which they had turned the difficult financial corner in which they had found themselves on assuming office in making this very loan (Applause); and everything that has since happened in this relation had most abundantly justified that policy. (Cheers.)

It had been said that a temporary loan should have been raised at the time, but this had been found to be absolutely impossible, at all events upon reasonable terms. (Applause.) Had they entered the money market in the ordinary way, they would certainly not have obtained more than 75 or 80 cents on the dollar, and they had received one hundred cents on the dollar, and had further since been enabled to pay off that entire liability, and he thought that from every point of view the government was to be congratulated on that particular financial operation. (Cheers.)

Timber Policy

The hon. gentleman had criticised adversely the timber policy of the government, but he could not understand how the hon. gentleman had reached his conclusions. (Hear, hear.) For what was the timber policy? The licenses were issued were such that they could increase the royalties if they saw fit to do so, and consequently they were in a position to enlarge the revenue from this important source, if circumstances warranted an advance in the figures. (Applause.) And he did not think that any policy could be fairer or more advantageous to the province. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman had said a good deal about speculation, but it was impossible for him or for any one else to say what proportion of the licensees were speculators. (Hear, hear.) And if there were among them any speculators when they sold they could only get the market price for their limits, and on the other hand the mill owners would not pay more than the market price. (Hear, hear.) The government had no occasion whatever to be frightened, but on the contrary were to be congratulated upon the success of their timber policy. And when they realized that enough timber land had been taken up to supply the wants of the province for a number of years the balance of the land, and very wisely, withdrawn from the market. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver.—For how many years?

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton.—I am not a prophet, nor a son of a prophet like my hon. friend (laughter), and I do not intend to say for how many years this timber supply will last, but I am sure the hon. members will agree with me that a great fallacy is to be found in the hon. gentleman's contention that enough timber land is now taken up to supply our needs for 200 or 250 years. (Hear, hear.) The Panama canal would be opened for traffic within a few years, and it was idle to attempt to make exact prophecies; but great changes in the markets of the world could with confidence be expected. (Hear, hear.) The government had not only taken excellent care of the capital resources of the province, but they had also discharged over one and a half million dollars of the capital obligations of the province, thus setting a good example to succeeding governments. (Hear, hear.) so that, looked at from every point of view, the financial policy of the government since 1903 must commend itself to the people of this province. (Cheers.)

No Complaints Heard.

Further, no complaints were made, either on the part of the business community or on the part of the masses of the people; and he was supremely confident that if a general election were held next week the Conservatives would fairly sweep the province. (Cheers); while he felt assured that the hon. member for Delta in particular would never get back to the house. (Laughter.) The condition of affairs in the Northwest Territories were by no means in the very depressed condition which had been indicated by the hon. member for Delta. (Hear, hear.) It was true that some wheat had been damaged; but prices were higher than they were a year ago, and there was no reason for alarm. He could inform the hon. gentleman that the up to last week the farmers for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories had received over six millions in good Canadian dollars, more than they had obtained for their whole crop at that time a year ago. (Applause.) He commended the Dominion government for advancing nearly three and a half million dollars to purchase seed wheat, and felt confident that every probability of an early revival in the lumber industry was indicated, which would of course mean the receipt of a large amount by this government in royalties and licenses. (Applause.)

Regarding Immigration

With regard to immigration as the minister of agriculture had shown, all necessary information was being given to intending settlers. (Hear, hear.) He was, however, not disposed to disagree with the hon. gentleman that some systematic organization of the lands suitable for settlement should be arranged, but he thought an upper hand would have been excited among the members of the opposition if the proposition of the hon. gentleman to withdraw the agricultural lands from settlement had appeared in the official Gazette (hear, hear); and the government would have been at once charged with having concocted a deep-laid scheme to reserve the best of the province in the province for their friends. (Hear, hear.) Why, a royal commission would have been demanded on the spot, and blue ruin would

have been at once the cry. But at the same time, now that the hon. gentleman had advocated this policy, he quite agreed with him that the proper settlement of unoccupied and unappropriated lands did require that something of that sort should be done. Such lands might well be withdrawn until they had been carefully gone over, and they knew exactly what they had to offer the settler. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, it might occasion great inconvenience to intending settlers.

Mr. Oliver.—My proposition to withdraw agricultural lands from sale would not necessarily stop settlement for a single day.

Hon. Mr. Carter Cotton.—Possibly not. Unquestionably as the hon. gentleman had stated, a great deal of this land had passed into the hands of speculators; and while he believed that if they had more thorough knowledge of the land, settlement would be facilitated. Nevertheless, they had no right to withhold the settlement of these lands to progress as rapidly as was the case on the prairies of the northwest territories. (Hear, hear.)

Peculiar Feature

This one feature in the hon. gentleman's remarks had struck him as most peculiar, that while he (Mr. Oliver) was well known for the depth of his devotion to the interests of the Liberal government at Ottawa, yet many of his comments could only be taken as being a most severe condemnation of that administration. (Hear, hear.) For the hon. gentleman condemned land speculation in British Columbia, and yet he very well knew that many thousands, not to say even millions of acres had been handed over by the government at Ottawa to his friends, at a price of \$100 an acre to be afterwards sold possibly at \$12, but for the very nominal figure for prairie land of \$1 per acre, to be sold in a very short time for \$25 per acre. (Hear, hear.) And consequently he had been surprised to hear his hon. friend bring up a subject which could not be discussed without very disagreeable consequences to his friends at Ottawa. (Hear, hear.)

The hon. gentleman had further said that while the royalties on timber had increased 30 per cent, the number of licensees had increased 422 per cent. But this was quite natural, for while royalties were only paid on the timber that was actually cut the millowners who were looked forward to their future needs were taking up more land. (Hear, hear.)

Fishing Industry

In regard to the fisheries, in his opinion, the report of Capt. Newcombe, of the fisheries cruiser, furnished the strongest possible condemnation of the policy of the government at Ottawa in this department. (Hear, hear.) Poaching by foreign fishermen was undoubtedly in progress, and on a very large scale (hear, hear), which could be prevented if a larger number of government vessels were employed. (Applause.) He noticed that the new cruiser which was under proposition was of far less speed than had been recommended by Capt. Newcombe. (Hear, hear.) Further, a very general consensus of opinion existed in this province among Liberals as well as among Conservatives, that the content of the fisheries was being sold in only one government. (Hear, hear.) Dual control was not at all satisfactory. It had not been satisfactory in the past, nor was it likely to be satisfactory in the future. (Hear, hear.) Wholly apart from politics, if the provincial government had control over the fisheries of the province it would be a great benefit to the province, but the fisheries as well. (Applause.) It was probably the desirability of such a change that the hon. the finance minister had in mind when he uttered the remarks which had so violently agitated the hon. member for the Delta. (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The government had taken much pains and had devoted much time in trying to effect some arrangement with the Dominion government, but this question had so far without avail. (Hear, hear.) On this question, the securing absolute control of these fisheries and thus getting rid for ever of the system of dual control, as in many other matters, the house could accomplish a great deal by putting on one side the political aspect of the business in hand. (Hear, hear and applause.)

Development in Sight.

Beyond all question the people of this province had before them great possibilities; but the same time it had been remembered that a large amount of money was required to bring about the proper development of the immense resources of the province. (Hear, hear.) As they were aware, the Dominion government on the Atlantic coast provided wharves as well as many other necessities at the federal expense, while on this coast practically all these things had to be provided by the provincial government. (Hear, hear.) If the Dominion government could be induced to provide in this province wharves and many other things in the way of public works for the improvement of navigation, etc., a great deal would be accomplished in the direction of securing some substantial equivalent for the better terms, which they all felt should be accorded the province from federal sources. (Cheers.)

Dr. Kergin Speaks.

Dr. W. Kergin (Skeena) began by dwelling upon the ravages of consumption, which at the present time caused the deaths of every two out of every three persons who were of opinion that a million dollars would not be at all too large a sum to pay for the abolition of this terrible mortality. (Hear, hear.) He urged that \$28,000 was by no means sufficient to meet the needs of so large and so important a district as the Skeena; and repeated the statement that at least 60,000 out of the 100,000 acres which had been taken up in Bulkley valley had been secured by the provincial government. He held that the circumstance would most seriously retard the development of the country, and maintained that land should be given to the actual settler. In conclusion he discussed the timber policy of the government and declared that much timber land was being held as pulp-wood lands in order to secure them at the low figure of \$12 per square mile.

The Night Sitting.

H. C. Brewster, Alberni, in continuing the debate upon the budget, stated that the honorable member for Delta with a great deal of pleasure. He believed that reserve should be placed upon agricultural land in the northern portion of the island. The need for this had been brought home to him recently when a large number of promises made by the hon. the premier and his associates prior to election, for some action with regard to railway

class. They wished to obtain land in the Quatsino district, but when enquiry was made it was found that the great bulk of this land had been taken up as pulp lands and under timber licenses. People were pouring into the district by hundreds and the forest hopes were being stripped. The development along the E. & N. land belt was very great.

He pointed out the necessity of granting to Alberni certain privileges and water rights which that prospective municipality must secure, else they would fall into the hands of private monopolies. One municipality at least should have the privilege of harnessing the water powers and of making them work for the benefit of the community at large. He referred to the extension of the premier's plan of the different districts were receiving the grants necessary to the district without regard to the politics of their representatives.

He complained that Alberni was not getting the same consideration as Comox. The grants for trails and roads were absolutely too small. He contrasted the various expenditures and stated that while the development of Comox and the influx of people was no greater than in the case of Alberni, the expenditure was almost twice as great.

Just as Mr. Brewster was entering upon a defense of the marine and fisheries department, and was eulogizing its work on the west coast, John Oliver was noticed in conversation with the premier. This drew from Mr. Hawthornthwaite the remark:

"Is the hon. member for Delta 'concocting' any schemes now?"

When the laughter at the allusion was over, Mr. Brewster concluded amidst opposition applause.

Mr. Yorston Follows

J. M. Yorston (Cariboo), followed. He referred to the needs of the constituency which he represented, particularly with regard to roads. There was an insufficient amount of money voted for the roads of the district, and on the other hand there was money voted for every road to no purpose. One road was built which was worse than useless as it connected two places to which people did not care to go.

In conclusion he expressed the hope that the government would exercise the strictest of supervision in order to prevent the destruction of timber in the interior by the Cariboo people upon the construction of the G. T. P. He instanced the amount of timber which had been destroyed during former railway construction.

Member for Grand Forks

John McInnis (Grand Forks), referred to the constituency which he represented as one of the richest in potentialities of any in the province. In not only its mineral wealth but also as a fruit growing centre it led the province.

He dwelt at some length upon the insufficient provision which had been made for government expenditure there. This was inseparable with the faulty system of government which the province labored under.

The member for Grand Forks referred at some length to what he said was the wrong idea of labor conditions abroad, through agents of the capitalist classes. He quoted an article which had appeared in a Chicago paper calculated to induce labor to migrate to the boundary country where no work awaited it.

The Socialist papers were not so incendiary as complaints about them would lead one to believe. He referred to the vote of the Cariboo which had appeared in the Victoria Times, and had expressed the belief that the assassination of the czar would be justified in the event of his allowing the sentence upon Gen. Stoessel to be carried out. This was more incendiary than anything he had ever seen in a Socialist paper.

Wants More Money

Dr. J. H. King (Cranbrook) followed. He did not believe that Cranbrook was being properly treated with regard to the vote of the Cariboo and bridges. He had no objection to characterizing it as absolutely untrue. They were prepared for this, however, as when the premier had been in Cranbrook two years before he had warned them that unless a Conservative were returned they could hope for but cold justice.

Mr. Richard McBride: I am quite satisfied that I never gave utterance to such statements. I think my hon. friend must have been misinformed. In fact I think that what I did say was that no matter what happened or who was returned, Cranbrook could be sure of a just and equitable treatment.

Dr. King admitted that he had not been present when the alleged statement was made but he had been informed to that effect. Whatever was said was of little moment. The fact remained that Cranbrook had not secured fair treatment. All constituencies were not treated alike. The government was using public money to strengthen its position in the country. He ran over a number of items of considerable importance to the constituency of which there was no mention in the estimates. St. Mary's bridge required replacing and a road should be built down the St. Mary's valley.

There was a sum of \$100,000 set aside for bridges elsewhere and he hoped the government would include the St. Mary's bridge in those falling under this head.

What, however, was a prime need of Cranbrook district as well as of Ymir and Fernie was a trunk road through to the Crow's Nest Pass by the same route as the Crow's Nest railway. It would prove a great boon to the district and would connect with the Alberta government road on the other side. He trusted that the route would be surveyed this summer and that the estimates of the following year would include a sum sufficient to secure its immediate completion.

Gives Dominion an Idea

In continuing Dr. King referred to the debate upon Japanese immigration and took a shot at Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion for the appointment of an imperial commission to consider the question. He believed that the use of it that it gave the Dominion an idea of the sentiments prevailing here in this province, but personally he was of the opinion that the people of the Dominion had faith enough in the ability of their own government of Canada to decide this question.

He referred to the proposed civil service measure, and said that it would improve the civil service, for it would great credit upon the provincial secretary if he carried through this reform. He, however, took exception to the vote of \$200,000 for superannuation. The money was needed, urgently needed, for roads and trails. He hoped much, however, of the promises made by the hon. the premier and his associates prior to election, for some action with regard to railway

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legislation. The people of Cranbrook desired to see the Kootenay Central finished as soon as possible, but they had waited in vain. The government had not as yet brought down the proposed railway legislation. The completion of the Kootenay Central seemed as far off as ever.

With regard to the vote towards the sanitarium, it was a matter which the government could very well afford to deal more liberally with. It was a matter of import to every citizen of the province.

He referred to the reserve which the government had placed upon timber. He thought that it was "up to the government" to arrange for some legislation upon the senate, and the interests of the province, and yet would be such as not to interfere with the industry. A stable policy which would not change from year to year should be inaugurated. (Opposition applause.)

Roads in Cariboo.

Harry Jones (Cariboo) referred to the belief which was abroad that since the Guggenheims had left the Cariboo it was about time for everybody else to be ready to leave. This was absurd. He could assure the house that in 1907 there had been more gold taken out of the workings there than for many a year. There were lots of claims unstaked, and as good country remained to be prospected as had previously been discovered. The trouble at present was the lack of trails and bridges.

He noticed that by the estimates the government proposed to expend \$22,500 on the main Cariboo road. This was divided equally between Cariboo and Lilloet. There was an item of \$6,600 for the other outside roads and bridges. This would amount to be between 40 and 50 cents a mile. The people of Cariboo were not rich, but this would not be enough to pay a man for walking over the trails, much less do any work upon them.

After paying \$200,000 in revenue the district got back \$6,600 for its roads. He gave particulars of some of the roads which required repairs.

With regard to the snow road which had been constructed by the government, Mr. Jones grew reminiscent and incidentally sarcastic. Two years ago he had driven over the road. He was electrified, and was of course more or less sanguine. He had yet found it necessary at times to stretch out in the bottom of the sleigh to avoid the branches when the sleigh hit the bumps. He had ridden the road from a friend who had just traveled down the same road. In addition to lying down in the bottom of the sleigh he had been compelled to cover his head with the buffalo robe to avoid the same branches. It certainly had not improved.

Certain changes in the mining laws were necessary. There should be some provision made for notifying people when their lease was about to expire. Men who were 1,000 miles away from a recorder's office should be allowed more than 30 days to reach it. He instanced the case of an English company which had forfeited its holdings costing \$150,000 because they were a day late.

Amendment Defeated

A division upon the amendment of Mr. Oliver took place. It lost on a straight party vote, the Socialists voting with the Liberal opposition.

The annual report of the provincial board of health was presented by Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary.

University Bill

The consideration of the report of the committee upon bill 14, An Act to Establish and Incorporate a University for the province of British Columbia then took place.

Stuart Henderson (Yale) moved that section 11 be struck out and the following substituted:

The first convocation of the university shall consist of: (a) All graduates of any university in His Majesty's dominions; (b) all graduates of any foreign university who are also on the voters' list of any constituency in the province, who are actually residing in the province one year prior to the date fixed for the first meeting of convocation, and who at least six weeks prior to the said date have presented themselves as members of such convocation.

Under the provisions of the act as at present drawn, many persons, graduates of universities of as high standing as any in Canada, would be shut out. He referred to a number of those, including Dr. Rimmler, Dr. Hall, and others, who were citizens of the province and British subjects and who were in their profession. The minister of education had claimed that there were many universities in the United States, the standards of which were below those of the cities of Canada. On the other hand, there are colleges whose standing was superior. He thought Dr. Young should accept the amendment.

Situation Provided For

Hon. Dr. Young: "I do not think that the honorable member for Yale has strengthened his case any. The men mentioned are men that can be provided for and it was to meet this situation that I have placed in the hands of the Lieutenant-governor by council the power to nominating 25

members of convocation. We have not got reciprocity with the educational institutions of the United States, and as that country is notoriously overrun with educational institutions of inferior standing, I think it well to safeguard the university by insisting that only graduates of Japanese institutions shall have the right to vote as members of convocation. The amendment will be opposed."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "I have no interest in this clause, or in this bill either, nor have the people of the province as a whole, but I would just like to ask the leader of the opposition what he thinks Mr. Justice Clement will think of the measure. I will draw the attention of the honorable minister of education to the fact that by this clause he is inviting disallowance at Ottawa. It is clearly aimed against the graduates of Japanese universities and is ultra vires of this legislature."

Amendment Voted Down.

With that, Mr. Hawthornthwaite, with Mr. McInnis, withdrew and division the amendment was lost. Dr. Kergin voting with the members of the government.

Similarly the amendment of Mr. Henderson providing that the minister of education should have no place upon the senate, was lost as was that of J. A. Macdonald to strike out a clause having reference to theological degrees.

Third Readings.

The report was then adopted, and the bill, amidst applause from the government benches, and with the consent of the house, was given its third reading.

The report upon the bill amending the Railway Assessment act was then considered and adopted, and the bill given third reading.

The bill amending the Bills of Sale act was committed, with Mr. Schofield in the chair. The report was adopted and given third reading.

The bill to amend the Jurors' act was then committed, reported and the report adopted, and the bill will come up for third reading tomorrow. The bill entitled An Act to Amend the Interpretation act, was committed, the report adopted, and the bill given third reading.

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25 LACE BED SETTS, in white, ivory, and ecru, comprising in all 10 different styles of Nottingham, Irish point, applique and Battenburg.

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25 PAIR VELOUR PORTIERS, in reds, greens, blue and old gold, with silk cord edge, reversible, 50 in. x 95 in. Regular value \$15.00. February Sale, at, per pr.... **\$9.75**

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Only one more week to take advantage of our Great Carpet Offering. Hundreds of grades have been sold, but there are many good designs left, and during this week's offer the choice of any Axminster in stock, that sold regular for \$2.00 per yard. During our Feb. Sale, at, per yard..... **\$1.25**

Tape Girdle Corsets For Today 25c Regular 50c

A specially fine bargain is to be had in Tape Girdle Corsets on Wednesday. These are made of mercerized tape, in different colorings, and are a very comfortable corset. They are in sizes of 20 and 21 inches only. Regular value 50c. Special for today..... **25c**

150 Shades at 25c Each

This morning we offer 150 shades that are slightly soiled, in greens, fawns and cream, with guaranteed spring rollers and in first-class working order, worth regular at from 50c to 85c each. Today, each..... **25c**

Beautiful New and Exclusive Costumes Specially Priced

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The most exquisite creations from the fashion designers of New York is to be seen in these charming hand tailored Spring models. In them you have all the beauty that can be put in a suit, except the "Beauty" of herself, and if you are interested in having a new suit at nearly half price, exclusive in style, quality the best, and faultless in finish, you will lose no time in coming here today. You would be indeed fortunate if you secured a suit correspondingly like these, a month later on in the season at such a reduced figure. Some people would wonder how we are able to make such an extraordinary offering, but this was a sample lot which we bought at a reduction from a maker who leads in high-class wearing apparel, and at a price which allows us a profit after selling them at much less than their usual selling price. Below we are giving four descriptions of these exquisite garments. Regular values were \$65.00. Today :

\$37.50

LADIES' FAWN COSTUME, in Panama cloth, single-breasted coat, hip length, tight fitting back, with new pointed effect, 3-4 length sleeve, collar and cuffs of striped effect, fifteen-gored pleated skirt of stripe effect, with strap of plain material.

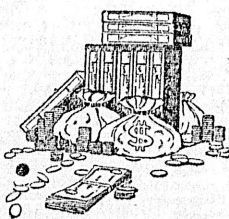
LADIES' COSTUME, in wool pongee, hip length coat, tight fitting back, single-breasted, with outside pockets, seam finished with stitched straps, collar and cuffs of contrasting shade, fifteen-gored pleated skirts, finished with bias fold near foot.

LADIES' COSTUME, in fawn stripe, single breasted front, with vest of French braid, butterfly sleeve, with deep cuff and finished with lace, semi-fitting back, coat lined throughout with silk, circular cut skirt, finished with two bias folds.

LADIES' COSTUME, in fawn Panama cloth, hip length coat, with pointed effect front and back, tight fitting back, single breasted, with outside buttons, collar and cuffs of contrasting shade, lined throughout with silk, skirt fifteen-gore with bias fold near foot.

A Most Expensive Introduction

The Eaton-Huribut advertisements introducing Eaton's Hot Pressed Velum to the women of America, have been printed in no less than 64,000,000 Magazines, at a cost of more than \$50,000. That this introduction was appreciated by our American women is proved by the fact that half a million boxes of this famous paper were sold in the first four months after it was placed on the market. Do you not wish to see a writing paper that is worthy of so expensive an introduction and so great a sale? We sell it—Price per quire..... **30c**



A Splendid Showing of New Spring Millinery is to be seen in the Millinery Dept., 2nd floor which we cordially invite you to inspect

New Artistic Wallpapers

We have just unpacked a very large shipment of artistic Wallpapers. This season we have prepared for the Spring rush with a larger and more comprehensive stock than ever before. Wallpapers which will harmonize with any decorative scheme you may have in mind is to be found in this assortment. For the decoration of the den, the library, the dining room, the hall or parlor, the nursery or the sleeping room, no more satisfactory wallpaper than the lines we are showing can be found. In this stock you will find many exclusive designs, full of novel effects and yet free from any taint of eccentricity. In this range you will find, floral effect, stripe effect, tapestry effect and ingrain, all moderately priced in their respective grades.

New Spring Footwear

Every day ushers in more and more of what is smart in Spring Footwear, and the showing which is to be seen on the tables of the shoe department is a most comprehensive one. Shoes which are built along lines as to make them comfortable to the wearer, not forgetting style in the highest degree, are to be found priced most modestly.

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Our February Furniture Sale which has been pushed vigorously along during the month is now drawing to a close, and no doubt the last few days many intending purchasers will take advantage of the splendid offerings which are to be had all through this department. Furniture of all descriptions is included in this sale, high class upholstered furniture, Mission furniture from the "Arts and Crafts," office furniture of all descriptions, and many novelties at great reductions. Specially noticeable in this sale are the many bargains which are to be had in Dining Room furniture. The stock of Tables which we show is indeed very comprehensive and complete in every way, while the woods they are made of are all specially selected, while the workmanship in them is unexcelled. We therefore suggest, that should you be contemplating purchasing Dining Room furniture, you cannot do better than come in and inspect the many remaining values which are to be had here.

Extension Table. Reg. \$64 Value \$80 for

EXTENSION TABLE, handsome colonial design, made of solid quartered oak, beautifully finished, size 10 feet x 52 inches, supported by heavy cluster of 5 pillars upon platform base. Regular value was \$80.00. Today..... **\$64.00**

Extension Table. Reg. \$48 Value \$60 for

EXTENSION TABLE, made of solid quartered oak, handsomely carved and beautifully polished, size 10 feet x 4 feet, has square ends and is an exceptionally good piece of furniture. Regular value \$60.00. Today..... **\$48.00**

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